The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890. NO. 23

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Clinton County last Saturday instructed for Wallace.

Hastings carried Chester county. There was some virtue in last winter's fox chase after all.

Frank Bible has been elected a delegate to the Democratic state convention and he goes for Wallace for governor.

Lehigh Democrats on Saturday instructed for Robert E. Wright, from that county for governor. The second choice is Wallace.

Quay says he thinks Delamater will be nominated, The boss is thinking what he wants. No outgiving of Quay sounds as if he wanted Hastings even for a second choice.

Centre county Democrats must not loose sight of this important fact—that none but first-class nominees be put upon the ticket next fall. Such a ticket will go through with 1500 majority.

It is not correct that Gov. Curtin will support Hastings for governor, if he is nominated. He thinks he should be the Republican nominee, just as we do, but we have it from Gov. Curtin's own lips that he is an out and-out Wallace man.

Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, says: "The man who pleads drunkenness to excuse a crime should get a double sentence. It is like a murderer asking to pe excused for chopping up a man on the ground that he had stolen an axe and was carrying it along when he met his victim." The governor persistently refuses a pardon to any prisoner who was led to commit crime through drunkenness.

David Dudley Field is 85 years of age, yet he is about to start to Europe to take part in the Universal Peace Congress and in the meetings of the Institute of International Law and the Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations. He looks like a well preserved man of 60. Mr. Gladstone, past his four score, is the only public man who rivals Field in variety of work and energy in doing it.

According to the treasury statement for May, the pension payments in the 11 months of the fiscal year have amounted to $103.177,727. If only the average is maintained for June the cost of the list for the year will be over $112,000,000. The cost of pensions for this year will exceed by more than $80,000,000 the expense of the list 10 years after the close of the war, when General Garfield declared it had reached its maximum and would soon commence to decline.

A Boston woman fooled herself badly Saturday afternoon Mrs. Noy, by mistake drank a glass of lemonade in which she had put strychnine, with the intention of giving it to her husband. She died in the evening. Mrs. Noy prepared the lemonade and offered the one in which she had put the strychnine to her husband, but he was suspicious and refused it. Then his wife said she would drink it to prove it was harmless. During the talk the two glasses had been changed, and instead of drinking the harmless liquid she swallowed the poison.

The British Government is caught between the horns of a dilemma, and a very unpleasant one, too. France refuses to surrender or modify her claims to fishery rights off the coast of New Foundland, while the people of the province threaten rebellion and secession if the French are not driven out of their waters, and have passed such restrictive legislation as threatens to jeopordize the friendly relations between the mother country and France. The situation daily grows more interesting, especially since a French war vessel has begun to remove or destroy the nets of the Newfoundlanders.

The project of connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays by a ship canal appears to be in a fair way of accomplishment. A French syndicate is said to have subscribed the eight million dollars which the work is estimated to cost. The canal is to begin at the mouth of the Sassafras river, about forty miles from Baltimore, follow the stream sixteen and one-half miles to the head of tidewater and then across to Liston's Point, on Delaware bay, fourteen and one-half miles. On this route there will be but seven and one-half miles of heavy work. The canal will shorten the route between Baltimore and Northern ports about two hundred miles and also reduce the distance to Europe. Work is expected to begin in a few days.

The Climax of Gag Law.

The action of the house of representatives on the caucus silver bill on Thursday is another illustration of the fact it is governed by no fixed rules. The minority is neither privileged to know what is coming, under what rules it will be considered, or permitted to offer amendments. The mode is very simple. Reed, dominating the committee on rules to meet or tide over any partisan emergency has that committee report new rules setting aside *all* the standing rules of the house. A brief is permissible, and then the new code is forced through by the party lash. Reed ran very near the danger line on Thureday, however, as his temporary code of rules was adopted by the narrow margin of 120 to 117. There are signs of a revolt.

Under the rules reported *no Democrat is permitted to offer any amendment to the silver bill*. They allow only three amendments. Republicans were recognized to offer these, and the Democratic leaders of the house vainly sought recognition, Reed ignored their existence. The purpose was to prevent an amendment getting before the house authorizing the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and which it is believed would receive the votes of a majority.

"Work and not talk," is the way a eulogist of Gag Law Reed describes this proceeding. The silver bill, after the tariff, is the most important legislation to come before congress. It affects every interest in the country. Yet not only is the majority—which favors free coinage—precluded from offering amendments, but discussion and investigation of the law is limited to two days. In the history of representative government in America and England the gag has never been so tyrannically applied. This is no more a free congress of the people's representatives, to deliberate and act on questions of public concern, than the czar's council of state.

The Standard Oil Company, which has hitherto confined itself chiefly to the transportation, refining and sale of petroleum, appears to have decided to go into the producing business on a large scale. It took this new departure first in buying and leasing large tracts of oil territory in Ohio. It is now negotiating for, if it has not already completed, the purchase of the four largest producing properties in Pennsylvania.

The companies included are the Union Oil Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 the Forest Oil Company, with a capital of $2,000,000; the Anchor Oil Company, with a capital of $200,000, and the Washington Oil Company with a capital of $1,000,000. The territory involved reaches all the way from McKean to Washington counties and consists of about 300,000 acres, with an average daily production of 6,000 barrels.

The purchase seems to have been made for the purpose of enabling the Standard to control a large production of Pennsylvania oil for its refineries against all comers. As the prices paid are large, the purchase is likely to boom the prices of other oil-producing property.

While so much attention is being devoted to African exploration, very little is being done in the southern half of our own continent, although there is much unknown territory in South America. The New York *Sun* notes that two or three explorers have recently emerged from the almost unknown depths of Northern Bolivia and Western Peru with a fund of information about these countries and their people that could scarcely be equaled in novelty now in any part of Africa. They found one tribe that believed the accounts they had heard of white men were myths, another remarkable people who do not know what drunkenness is, and another whose favorite weapon is the blow pipe. Senor Fry tells of Indians who wear pigtails and whose language seems to resemble the Chinese. Some peoples were found to be particulary primitive, living almost wholly on wild fruits and unable to count above three.

If Quay persists in forcing the nomination of the unpopular Delamater on the Pennsylvania Republican gubernatorial convention, and Delamater is buried under a Pattison majority, Postmaster General Wanamaker will be able to say "I told you so" to Quay. He has solemnly warned Quay that it is unwise to nominate Delamater, and that in his judgment the chance would be against his election if he were nominated.

Wanamaker told Quay that he had no personal perference to urge, but as a Republican, desiring the success of his party, he must protest against the nomination of Delamater.

But Quay is not likely to withdraw Delamater on Wanamaker's protest. He sets over against it the indorsement of Delamater's candidacy by Thomas Dolan, Wanamaker's closest friend.

The Democrats' Leader.

Wm. A. Wallace.

Elections no Longer Elect.

Two more Democrats have been unseated by Czar Reed's serfs in the House of Representatives at Washington. One of them, an Alabama representative, had over 13,000 majority, and his Republican opponent had but 5,000 votes, all told

It has always been a tenet of the Republican leaders, remarks the *Patriot* that the end justifies the means, but in Czar Reed's Congress the rule is to accomplish the vilest ends by the meanest means. The Praetorian guards never made or unmade a Roman emperor with less regard for the principles of right and justice than the Republican majority in Congress kicks out Democratic representatives and thrusts in Republicans.

Perhaps when the ides of November shall have come the people will have something to say about the high-handed usurpation by the Republicans of their right to seat their own chosen representatives in Congress. If there is any virtue left in the American people they will administer a signal bebuke to this bold and shameless subversion of popular elections.

The swearing in of the picturesque Richard Vaux as a member of the House of Representatives gave a bit of interest to the otherwise dull proceedings of that body. The friends of the old campaigner were alert and had covered the desk set aside for him in a corner of the Democratic row with beautiful floral offerings The finest piece was in the shape of a huge keystone of massed flowers, surmounted by a shield, a scroll, and a horn of plenty. Above all dangled the scales of justice. The piece was three feet in height, and across the keystone in letters of blue were the words.

"Let brotherly love remain." This offering was sent by the directors of the Eastern States Penitentiary, who have been colleagues of Mr. Vaux for more than half a century. Little Charley O'Neill, now the father of the House, escorted the shaggy-haired old man about among the members, and he became acquainted with half of them in a small space of time. His fine address and agreeable manners aided him to easily make friends with all whom he met. Mr. Vaux will undoubtedly be an interesting figure in Congress.

A cirular has been sent out by the Central Labor Union of Erie, calling for an expression of opinions, as to the practicability organizing a state federation of labor for legislative purposes. The matter, it seems, has been agitated since last March in various parts of the state, but definite action has only recently been instituted. If the matter meets with favor, a convention will be called shortly, either in Pittsburg or Erie, for the purpose of organizing. It is proposed to include all organizations now attached to the American Federation of Labor.

In this event matters will be somewhat complicated in several cities. Pittsburg, for instance, has two organizations, one of which is made up of both Federation and K. of L. assemblies. It is thought the Trades Assembly would have some difficulty going into the state organization on that account.

Insurance Commissioner Forster in his official report shows that he is and long has been entirely familiar with the peculiar way in which the officers of the American Life Insurance Company carried on its affairs, and he denounces them with a righteous indignation for which there is ample warrant. But if Mr. Forster knew all along that the management of the company was resorting to ways that were dark and tricks that were vain, and that it was in a rotten condition, why didn't he take the public into his confidence long ago? Mr. Forster's particular function in the body politic is to keep a watch over the life insurance business and to protect the public against companies which are financially unsound. Yet he never had a warning word to say about the American Life. This needs explaining.

Mr. A. D. Harlan, Chairman of the State Road Commission, has issued a circular to the citizens of the Common wealth asking for answers to a series of questions, nine in number, covering this general subject of road improvement, as follows:

Are you in favor of abolishing the present system of working out road taxes and paying a cash tax instead?

Do you favor State aid to public roads?

If so, how shall it be distributed, to the townships or counties? How shall the amount be ascertained; by valuation of assessable property, number of inhabitants, road mileage or other wise?

Are you in favor of supervisors serving without compensation, the same as school directors, whose duty shall be the assessment of taxes and appointment of road overseers to have charge of the work?

How shall roads be superintended and controlled—by State, county or township supervisors or engineers? And shall the State aid, if any, be handled the same as local taxes?

Is your county an agricultural, manufacturing or mining county?

Is the stone in your county suitable for road building?

Are you in favor of authorizing townships to borrow money for road purpose?

Are you in favor of convict labor on public roads?

Citizens who receive the cirular are also requested to give their views upon any other points that may occur to them pertaining to road laws and road construction and maintenance.

If the farmers of the Commonwealth will only take the trouble to think the matter out and give their conclusions to the Road Commission, within a few years Pennsylvania may have the very best system of country roads in the United States. When it comes to questions affecting their own interests, there are no clearer, closer or more logical reasoners than the farmers, and they owe it to themselves to take his question up and give it their careful consideration.

Over 1,100 workmen are now engaged on the Congo Railroad. Four hundred of them come from Zanzibar, and the others are mostly Krooboys from the Liberian coast. The carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons are native craftsmen who learned their trades in Sierra Leone and Senegal. Most of the force are engaged in blasting and grading operations. A few Cabindas who live on the coast near the Congo are employed as cooks, and about fifty Congo natives as porters.

Up to April 12 about two miles of the roadway had been completed, starting from the western end of the road at Matadi, ninety miles from the sea. Three-fourths of all the difficulties to be met are in the first ten miles before the comparatively level plateau back of the Congo hills is reached. The work is now in charge of twenty-five Europeons, including engineers and superintendents.

At Canandaigua, Mrs. Cora R. Fish, wife of Frank R. Fish, who was sentenced to death last week for the murder of James Cullinane, has begun a suit for $10,000 damages against James McCarthy and Orvin S. Bacon, under the damage act. She claims that the last drink her husband took before committing the murder, he being then intoxicated, was drunk in McCarthy's saloon, which was leased to him by the trustees of McKechnie, of whom Bacon is one.

Hear what that able Republican Journal, the Chicago Tribune, says:

"The highly protected manufacturing districts are mostly democratic, and the republicans are losing daily the workingmen's votes they once had. Why?

Go among the trades unions and hear their leaders and walking delegates talk, and learn the reason. These men tell their comrades that they are being, cheated out of their share of the heavy protection duties alleged to be levied for their benefit."

This is certainly plain talk for a republican newspaper to indulge in, and the *Tribune* deserves praise for its independence.

In North Dakota rain is falling in torrents, the downpour being the greatest since 1882, amounting in places to more than three inches in as many hours. In South Dakota the storm is accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail and sixty mile wind. Garden truck is in many places ruined. Strawberry plants, which are just blossoming, are cut all to pieces. Slight damage to buildings by wind is reported in several places.

The Chicago *Tribune*. Rep., reports a meeting of 2,000 farmers at Tuscola, Ill., on the 4th inst., at which it says, "the tariff question was freely discussed and the McKinley bill denounced. The farmers as a rule are opposed to it in many respects, and will vote for any man for congress who pledges himself to work in their behalf."

The bodies of flood victims are still being found at Johnstown.

There is considerable feeling in Louisiana and some of the other Southern States over the appointment of negroes of the ignorant and vicious class as census enumerators, especially where this is done in white counties This strengthens the belief the census returns are to be "cooked' for political purposes. Remarking on this policy of negro enumerators, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

We can readily understand how obnoxious it must be to the white people of Lafourche to have negroes invading their homes and insisting upon knowing domestic details—whether the ladies of the family are afflicted with any feminine complaints or diseases, and how much the father of the family owes on his house. To choose rough plantation darkies for this work in districts where the population is almost entirely white, is an insult to the latter race which, we fear, will be resented.

We don't suppose that in all the Northern States a negro census enumerator has been appointed.

A wide difference of opinion prevails among observers in the senate wing of the Capitol as to the fate of the house silver bill when it reaches that quarter, but this is mostly in respect to details.

On certain points there seems to be a particularly unanimous judgment (1) that whatever bill the senate passes will lack the bullion redemption feature, and (2) that it will call for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month instead of $4,500,000 worth.

A good many say, also, that there will be inserted in the bill a provision for the coinage of all the silver brought to the treasury by the bullion owners—which, of course, is equivalent, for public purposes, to free coinage.

Killed by lightning, is the intelligence from all over the country where last week's thunder gusts prevailed.

Lightning struck a barn six miles from Charleston, W. Va, instantly killing Thomas Hicks and Sumner Stevenson, and partially paralyzing William Dills and Dick Alexander.

Miss Ridie Petit, of Burlington, N. J., was paralyzed by a flash of lightning which struck the house and her condition is critical.

A tent, in which a military cyclorama was being exhibited, was struck by lightning at Williamsport, Pa., but no one was injured. Several other places were struck and a number of electric wires burned.

Mrs. Lewis Bechtel, aged 45 years, wife of a farmer residing near Boyerstown' Pa, was killed by lightning and a maid servant slightly injured while they were seated on the porch.

The salt mountains located on the banks of the Rio Virgin, an affluent of the Colorado River in Lincoln County, Nev., cover an area of twenty-five miles. The salt they contain is pure and white and clearer than glass, and it is said that a piece seven or eight inches thick is sometimes clear enough to see through to read a news paper. Over the salt is a layer of sandstone from two to eight feet thick, and when this is torn away, the salt appears like a huge snowdrift. Under the cap rock has been discovered what was evidently the camp of prehistoric men, containing charred wood and charcoal, and matting made of cedar bark, which the salt has preserved.

At a recent dinner given by Mrs. Astor, the table cloth and napery were of ivory white silk and satin damask. Down the centre of the cloth was a foot wide panel of hand wrought lace, which showed beneath it rose pink satin. The famous dinner service of solid silver was used. We guess, to use a vulgar expression, the vittels on Mrs. Astor's table didn't taste a bit better than they do upon the tables of some of us poor folks.

The deadly car-stove must go. The Pennsylvania Company is fitting up all its coaches with steam heaters, thus insuring not only greater safety but greater comfort for the passengers. The car-stove has levied heavy tribute on human life, and it is high time it was put on the retired list.

An insect called the saw fly is reported to be ruining the wheat in various parts of central Illinois, notably in Logan county, where the area of wheat planted is unusually large, and where, until the ravages of this insect began, the promise was remarkably fine. At Broadwell a collection of bunches of wheat, pulled from fields throughout Logan county, indicates that the devastation is widespread. No field has yet been found that is free from the pest, which attacks the root and bores into and splits the stem, bringing decay and death. Large areas of wheat will be plowed up and the land planted in other crops.

Penn Township.

Candidates are as thick as flies at present. Everyone presents strong claims,

Last Saturday Millheim had a runaway, a Mr. Grove's horse got away in a truck wagon and made quite an excitement.

Mr. Miller, of Spring Mills, was thro this section this week gathering up the farmers' high tariff wool.

George Musser, of Williamsport, was in Millheim on business.

Mr. Wolf, a student of Gettysburg, preached trial sermons to the five churches constituting the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge. It is quite likely that he will have a call.

Mrs. Sarah Finsler, who has been sick for several weeks and better at times, is worse again. She is a poor mortal; has no one to attend to her wants, being alone most of the time. Something should be done for her.

George Ulrick, the census enumerator is as busy as a bee. He finds it hard work to get all the answers he must have. One of our farmers was ready tho for him. He had kept an account and could even tell how many rats he had. Peter claims there are 125 at home with him.

Marvelous indeed! Prejudice and consciousness is wonderful to behold, especially in persons whose self-conceit runs away with their feelings and predominates above everything that is laudable and praise worthy. Such indeed we do not often find among the editorial fraternity, but the editor of the Millheim Journal, commonly called "Schmutz Blatt," forcibly manifested a wonderful degree of physiognomy in last week's issue, when he claims that "his religion is of just enough value to him not to be a penny pinching hypocrite whose sole object in life is to fill his own pockets." Simply because reference was made by your correspondent to a publication in his own paper. Now what, or who this editor means by "penny pinching hypocrite." I am at a loss to know. Don't suppose he has reference to a person who has paid for his paper nearly two years in advance and corresponded to the same for six or seven years. never receiving for the work so much as one free paper. Nor to a man who economizes that he can pay his just debts, instead of visiting saloons and billiard rooms. But probably he means the person who has an unpaid subscription of six years standing.

Aaronsburg.

Jared Harper and wife, of Bellefonte, were visiting in the early part of the week, friends in Aaronsburg.

Rev. J. A. Bright and son, Luther, of Abiline Kansas, came to Aaronsburg on Monday evening, to make a few weeks' visit.

Rev. Dietzler and family started in their carriage for Harrisburg on Tuesday morning. Their goods were loaded in the cars on Monday.

James L. Ettinger has erected a building on Mrs. Shaffer's lot and will shortly move his cigar factory into it.

Mrs. Williams, at Woodward, who had an ovarian tumor removed some days ago, is getting along very well and her friends have hopes of her speedy recovery.

Capt. Jack Sylvis has started in the confectionary business in Phillip's hotel.

H. A. Mingle is somewhat improved and able to be about, but Dr. Musser is no better and still confined to his bed.

The Disagreeable Winter Gone.

Now that the cold drizzly rains are transformed to delightful spring, and the muddy roads to pleasant drives it would be well to look about and prepare for the lurking disease often coming with the new vegetation, as to better enable us to follow out daily avocations we should be in good health and spirits. No well-regulated family is without a stimulant of some kind. Deception is probably more practiced by unscrupulous dealers in liquors than any other business. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, is a reliable party; to him we point with pleasure. No deception, no misrepresentation, no selling under false colors with him. His Silver Age Rye is positively pure and sold everywhere for $1.50 per quart only. His six-year-old Pennsylvania Rye at $1 each quarts, or six quarts for $5, are as represented. His wines, brandies and gins are as good and reasonable as any in the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list to Max. Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Samuel J. Herring, of Gregg township, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Frank, of Miles Township will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Phillipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce D. K. Geiss, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

Reporter, $1,50 per year.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Sword--Its Mission and Its Doom."

TEXT: "*Thy sword shall be bathed in Heaven.*"—Isaiah xxxiv., 5.

Chaplain T. DeWitt Talmage preached his annual sermon before the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The staff officers and members of the regiment were immediately in front of the platform, and their friends thronged the galleries. The hymn sung was the national air

My country, tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty.

The following is the sermon in full:

Three hundred and fifty-one times does the Bible speak of that sharp, keen, curved, inexorable weapon, which flashes upon us from the text—the sword. Sometimes the mention is applaudatory and sometimes damnatory, sometimes as drawn, sometimes as sheathed. In the Bible, and in much secular literature, the sword represents all javelins, all muskets, all carbines, all guns, all police clubs, all battle axs, all weaponry for physical defense or attack. It would be an interesting thing to give the history of the Plow, and follow its furrow all down through the ages, from the first crop in Chaldea to the last crop in Minnesota. It would be interesting to allow the Pen as it has tracked its way on down through the literature of nations, from its first word in the first book to the last word which some author last night wrote as he closed his manuscript. It would be an interesting thing to count the echoes of the hammer from the first nail driven, down through all the mechanism of centuries to the last stroke in the carpenter's shop yesterday. But in this, my annual sermon as chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, I propose taking up a weapon that has done a work that neither plow nor pen nor hammer ever accomplished. My theme is the sword—its mission and its doom.

The sword of the text was bathed in heaven; that is, it was a sword of righteousness, as another sword may be bathed in hell, and the sword of cruelty and wrong. There is a great difference between the sword of Winklereid and the sword of Cataline, between the sword of Leonidas and the sword of Benedict Arnold. In our effort to hasten the end of war, we have hung the sword, with abuses and execrations, when it has had a divine mission, and when in many crises of the world's history it has swung for liberty and justice, civilization and righteousness and God. At the very opening of the Bible and on the east of the Garden of Eden God placed a flaming sword to defend the tree of life. Of the officer of the law St. Paul declares: "He beareth not the sword in vain." Through Moses God commanded: "Put every man his sword by his side." David in his prayer says: "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most mighty." One of the old battle shouts of the Old Testament was, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Christ, in a great exigency, said that such a weapon was more important than a coat, for he declared: "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." Again He declared. "I come not to send peace but a sword." Of Christ's second coming it is said. "Out of His mouth went a sharp, two edged sword." Thus, sometimes figuratively, but oftener literally, the divine mission of the sword is announced.

What more consecrated thing in the world than Joshua's sword, or Caleb's sword, or Gideon's sword, or David's sword, or Washington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Lafayette's sword, or Wellington's sword, or Kosciusko's sword, or Garibaldi's sword, or hundreds of thousands of American swords that have again and again been bathed in heaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They have slain tyrannies, pried open dungeons, and cleared the way for nations in their march upward. It was better for them to take the sword and be free, than lie under the oppressor's heel and suffer. There is something worse than death, and that is life if it must cringe and crouch before the wrong. Turn over the leaves of the world's history, and find that there has never been a tyranny stopped or a nation liberated except by the sword. I am not talking to you about the way things ought to be, but about the way they have been. What force drove back the Saracens at Tours, and kept Europe from being overwhelmed by Mohammedanism, and, subsequently, all America given over to Mohammedanism? The sword of Charles Martel and his men. Who can deal enough in infinities to tell what was accomplished for the world's good by the sword of Joan of Arc.

In December last I looked off and saw in the distance the battlefield of Marathon, and I asked myself what was it that, on that most tremendous day in history, stopped the Persian hosts, representing not only Persia, but Egypt, and Tripoli, and Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, and Armenia, a host that had Asia under foot, and proposed to put Europe under foot, and, if successful in that battle, would have submerged by Asiatic barbarism European civilization, and, as a consequence in after time, American civilization. The swords of Miltiades, and Themistocles, and Aristides. At the waving of these swords the eleven thousand lancers of Athens on the run dashed against the one hundred thousand insolent Persians, and trampled them down or pushed them back into the sea. The sword of that day saved the best part of the hemispheres, a trinity of keen steel flashing in the two lights—the light of the setting of the sun of barbarism, the light of the rising sun of civilization. Hail to these three great swords bathed in heaven!

What put an end to infamous Louis XVI.'s plan of universal conquest, by which England would have been made to kneel on the steps of the Tuileries and the Anglo-Saxon race would have been halted and all Europe paralyzed? The sword of Marlborough at Blenheim. Time came when the Roman war eagles, whose beaks had been punched into the hearts of nations, must be brought down from their eyries. All other attempts had disgracefully failed, but the Germans, the mightiest nation for brawn and brain, undertook the work, and, under God, succeeded. What drove back the Roman cavalry till their horses wounded, flung their riders and the last rider perished, and the Hercynian forest became the scene of Rome's humiliation? The sword, the brave sword, the triumphant sword of Arminius.

While passing through France last January my nerves tingled with excitement and I rose in the car, the better to see the battlefield of Chalons, the mounds and breastworks still visible, though nearly five hundred years ago they were shoveled up. Here, Attila, the heathen monster, called by himself the "Scourge of God, for the punishment of Christians," his life a massacre of nations, came to ignominious defeat, and he put into one great pile the wooden saddles of his cavalry, and the spoils of the cities and kingdoms he had sacked, and placed on top of this holocaust the women who had accompanied him in his devastating march, ordering that the torch be put to the pile. What power broke that sword, and stayed that red scourge of cruelty that was rolling over Europe? The sword of Theodoric and Actius.

To come down to later ages, all intelligent Englishmen unite with all intelligent Americans in saying that it was the best thing that the Amerian colonies swung off from the government of Great Britain. It would have been the worst absurdity of 4000 years if this continent should have continued in loyalty to a throne on the other side of the sea. No one would propose a governor-general for the United States as there is a governor-general for Canada. We have had splendid queens in our American capital, but we could hardly be brought to support a Queen on the other side of the Atlantic, lovely and good as Victoria is. The only use we have for earls and lords and dukes in this country is to treat them well when they pass through to their hunting grounds in the far West, or, when their fortunes have failed, re-enforce them by wealthy matrimonial alliance. Imagine this nation yet a part of English possessions! The trouble the mother country has to-day with Ireland would be a paradisaic condition compared with the trouble she would have with us. England and the United States make excellent neighbors, but the two families are too large to live in the same house. What a godsend that we should have parted, and parted long ago! But I can think of no other way in which we could have possibly achieved American independence. George III., the half crazy King, would not have let us go. Lord North, his Prime Minister, would not have let us go. General Lord Cornwallis would not have let us go, although after Yorktown he was glad enough to have us let him go. Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, and Trenton, and Valley Forge were proofs positive that they were not willing to let us go. Any committee of Americans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better accommodations than London Tower. The only way it could have been done was by the sword, your great-grandfather's sword. Jefferson's pen could write the Declaration of Independence, but only Washington's sword could have achieved it, and the other swords bathed in heaven.

So now the sword has its uses, although it is a sheathed sword. There is not an armory in Brooklyn, or New York, or Philadelphia, or Chicago or Charleston, or New Orleans, or any American city, that could be spared. We have in all our American cities a ruffian population, who, though they are small in number, compared with the good population, would again and again make rough and stormy times if, back of our mayors and common councils and police, there were not in the armories and arsenals some keen steel which, if brought into play, would make quick work with mobocracy. There are in every great community unprincipled men, who like a row on a large scale, and they heat themselves with sour mash and old rye and other decoctions, enriched with blue vitriol, potash, turpentine, sugar of lead, sulphuric acid, logwood, strychnine, night shade and other precious ingredients, and take down a whole glass with a resounding "Ah!" of satisfaction. When they get that stuff in them and the blue vitriol collides with the potash, and the turpentine with the sulphuric acid, the victims are ready for anything but order and decency and good government. Again and again, in our American cities, has the necessity of home guards been demonstrated.

You remember how, when the soldiers were all away to the war in 1863-4, what conflagrations were kindled in the streets of New York, and what negroes were hung. Some of you remember the great riots in Philadelphia at fires, sometimes kindled just for the opportunity of uproar and despoilation. In 1849 a hiss at a theatre would have resulted in New York city being demolished had it not been for the citizen soldiery. Because of an insult which the American actor, Edwin Forrest, had received in England from the friends of Mr. Macready, the English actor, when the latter appeared in New York, in Macbeth, the distinguished Englishman was hissed and mobbed, the walls of the city having been placarded with the announcement: "Shall Americans or English rule in this city?" Streets were filled with a crowd insane with passion. The riot act was read, but it only evoked louder yells and heavier volleys of stones, and the whole city was threatened with violence and assassination.

But the Seventh regiment, under Gen. Duryea, marched through Broadway, preceded by mounted troops, and at the command: "Fire! Guard! Fire!" the mob scattered, and New York was saved. What would have become of Chicago, two or three years ago, when the police lay dead in the streets, had not the sharp command of military officers been given? Do not charge such scenes upon American institutions. They are as old as the Ephesian mob that howled for two hours in Paul's time about the theatre, amid the ruins of which I stood last January. They were witnessed in 1675 in London, when the weavers paraded the streets and entered buildings to destroy the machinery of those who, because of their new inventions, could undersell the rest. They were witnessed in 1781 at the trial of Lord George Gordon, when there was a religious riot. Again, in 1719, when the rabble cried, "Down with the Presbyterians! Down with the meeting houses!" There always have been, and always will be, in great communities, a class of people that cannot govern themselves and which ordinary means can not govern, and there are exigencies which nothing but the sword can meet. Aye, the militia are the very last regiments that it will be safe to disband.

Arbitrament will take the place of war be ween nation and nation, and national armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come—God hasten it!—when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cities will have to keep their armories, and arsenals, and well-drilled militia, because until the millennial day there will be populations with whom abitrament will be as impossible as treaty with a cavern of hyenas or a jungle of snakes. These men who rob stores and give garroter's hug, and prowl about the wharves at midnight, and rattle the dice in gambling hells, and go armed with pistol or dirk, will refrain from disturbance of the public peace just in proportion as they realize that the militia of a city, instead of being an awkward squad, and in danger of shooting each other by mistake, or losing their own life by looking down into the gun barrel to see if it is loaded, or getting the ramrod fast in their bootleg, are prompt as the sunrise, keen as the north wind, potent as a thunderbolt, and accurate, and regular, and disciplined in their movements as the planetary system.

Well done, then, I say to the legislatures, and governors, and mayors, and all officials who decide upon larger armories and better places for drill and more generous equipment for the militia. The sooner the sword can safely go back to the scabbard to stay there the better; but until the hilt clangs against the case in that final lodgment, let the sword be kept free from rust, sharp all along the edge, and its point like a needle, and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the hand of brave and patriotic officers, always ready to do their full duty. Such swords are not bathed in impetuosity, or bathed in cruelty, or bathed in oppression, or bathed in outrage, but bathed in heaven.

Before I speak of the doom of the sword let me also say that it has developed the grandest natures that the world ever saw. It has developed courage—that sublime energy of the soul which defies the universe when it feels itself to be in the right. It has developed a self sacrifice which repudiates the idea that our life is worth more than anything else, when for a principle it throws that life away, as much as to say: It is not necessary that I live, but it is necessary that righteousness triumph. There are tens of thousands among the Northern and Southern veterans of our Civil War who are ninety-five per cent. larger and mightier in soul than they would have been had they not during the four years of national agony turned their back on home and fortune and at the front sacrificed all for a principle.

It was the sword which on the Northern side developed a Grant, a McClellan, a Hooker, a Hancock, a Sherman, a Sheridan and Admirals Farragut and Porter, and on the Southern side a Lee, a Jackson, a Hill, a Gordon and the Johnstons, Albert Sydney and Joseph E., and Admiral Semmes, and many Federals and Confederates whose graves in national cemeteries are marked "Unknown," yet who were just as self-sacrificing and brave as any of their Major-Generals, and whose resting places all up and down the banks of the Androscoggin, the Hudson, the Potomac, the Mississippi and the Alabama, have recently been snowed under with white flowers typical of resurrection, and strewn with red flowers commemorative of the carnage through which they passed, and the blue flowers illustrative of the skies through which they ascended.

But the sword is doomed. There is one word that needs to be written in every throne room, in every war office, in every navy yard, in every national council. That word is disarmament. But no government can afford to throw its sword away until all the great governments have agreed to do the same. Through the influence of the recent convention of North and South American Governments at Washington, and through the peace convention to be held next July in London, and other movements in which prime ministers, and kings, and queens, and sultans, and czars shall take part, all civilized nations will come to disarmament, and if a few barbarian races decline to quit war, then all the decent nations will send out a force of continental police to wipe out from the face of the earth the miscreants.

But until disarmament and consequent arbitration shall be agreed to by all the great governments, any single government that dismantles its fortresses, and spikes its guns, and breaks its sword, would simply invite its own destruction. Suppose, before such general agreement, England should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo? Suppose before such general agreement, Germany should throw away her sword, how long would Alsace and Lorraine stay as they are? Suppose the Czar of Russia before any such general agreement should throw away his sword; all the eagles and vultures and lions of European power would gather for a piece of the Russian bear. Suppose the United States, without any such general agreement of disarmament, should throw away her sword; it would not be long before the Narrows of our harbor would be ablaze with the bunting of foreign navies coming here to show the folly of the "Monroe doctrine."

Side by side the two movements must go. Complete armament until all agree to disarmament. At the same command of "Halt!" all nations halting. At the same command of "Ground arms!" all muskets thumping. At the same command of "Break ranks!" all armies disbanding. That may be nearer than you think. The standing army is the nightmare of nations. England wants to get rid of it, Germany is being eaten up by it, Russia is almost taxed to death with it. Suppose that the millions of men belonging to the standing armies of the world and in absolute idleness, for the most part of their lives, should become producers, instead of consumers. Would not the world's prosperities improve, and the world's morals be better? Or have you the heathenish idea that war is necessary to kill off the surplus populations of the earth, and that without it the world would be so crowded there would scon be no reserved seats, and even the standing room would be exhausted? Ah! I think we can trust to the pneumonias, and the consumptions, and the fevers, and the Russian grippes to kill the people fast enough.

Beside that, when the world gets too full God will blow up the whole concern and start another world and better one. Beside that, war kills the people who can least be spared. It takes the pick of the nations. Those whom we could easily spare to go to the front are in the penitentiary, and their duties detain them in that limited sphere. No, it is the public spirited and the valorous who go out to die. Mostly are they young men. If they were aged, and had only five or ten years at the most to live, the sacrifice would not be so great. But it is those who have forty or fifty years to live who step into the jaws of battle. In our war Colonel Ellsworth fell while yet a mere lad. Renowned McPherson was only 35. Magnificent Reynolds was only 43. Hundreds of thousands fell between twenty and thirty years of age. I looked into the faces of the French and German troops as they went out to fight at Sedan, and they were for the most part armies of splendid boys. So in all ages war has preferred to sacrifice the young. Alexander the Great died at 32. When war slays the young it not only takes down that which they are, but that which they might have been.

So we are glad at the Isaiahic prophecy, that the time is coming when nation shall not lift up sword against nation. Indeed both swords shall go back into the scabbard—the sword bathed in heaven and the sword bathed in hell. In a war in Spain a soldier went on a skirmishing expedition, and, secluded in a bush, he had the opportunity of shooting a soldier of the other army who had strolled away from his tent. He took aim and dropped him. Running up to the fallen man he took his knapsack for spoil, and a letter dropped out of it, and it turned out to be a letter signed by his own father, in other words, he had shot his brother. If the brotherhood of man be a true doctrine, then he who shoots another man always shoots his own brother. What a horror is war and its cruelties were well illustrated when the Tartars, after sweeping through Russia and Poland, displayed with pride nine great sacks filled with the right ears of the fallen, and when a correspondent of the London *Times*, writing of the wounded after the battle of Sedan, said: "Every moan that the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony, and the cries of 'Water! For the love of God, water! A doctor! A doctor!' never ceased."

After war has wrought such cruelties, how glad we will be to have the Old Monster himself die. Let his dying couch be spread in some dismantled fortress, through which the stormy winds howl. Give him for a pillow a battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets of the slain. Cover him with the coarsest blanket that picket ever wore, and let his only cup be the bleached bone of one of his war chargers, and the last taper by his bedside expire as the midnight blast sighs into his ear: "The candle of the wicked shall be put out."

To-night against the sky of the glorious future I see a great blaze. It is a foundry in full blast. The workmen have stirred the fires until the furnaces are seven times heated. The last wagon load of the world's swords has been hauled into the foundry, and they are tumbled into the furnace, and they begin to glow and redden and melt, and in hissing and sparkling liquid they roll on down through the crevice of rock until they fall into a mold shaped like the iron foot of a plow. Then the liquid cools off into a hard metal, and, brought out on an anvil, it is beaten and pounded and fashioned, stroke after stroke, until that which was a weapon to reap harvests of men becomes an implement turning the soil for harvests of corn, the sword having become the plowshare.

Officers and comrades of the Thirteenth Regiment of State Militia: After another year of pleasant acquaintance I hail you with a salutation all made up of good wishes and prayers. Honored with residence in the best city of the best land under the sun, let us dedicate ourselves anew to God and country and home! In the English conflict called "The War of the Roses," a white rose was the badge of the house of York, and the red rose the badge of the house of Lancaster, and with these two colors they opposed each other in battle. To enlist you in the Holy War for all that is good against all that is wrong, I pin over your heart two badges, the one suggestive of the blood shed for our redemption, and the other symbolic of a soul made white and clean—the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. Be these henceforth our regimental symbols—Rose and Lily, Lily and Rose!

The Cauliflower.

The cauliflower is one of the most delicate of the cabbage family. It thrives best in the moist air of the seashore, and suffers quickly from drought in the dry seasons. It requires also generous feeding. It is probably for these reasons, as well as from the fact that sea kelp is an excellent manure for all the cabbage family; that the farmers of Suffolk County, on Long Island, have been very successful with this vegetable, producing some $200,000 worth yearly. They are sent to New York, Boston and various other New England cities for a market, and very many are used for pickling, for which they are highly esteemed.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The Clothing of Little Children.

BY COUSIN META.

Of late so much has been written on the subject of infants' clothing that there may scarcely seem room for more, yet a few hints out of one's own experience may still be of use to some one. Before the era of the "Gertrude suit," or the other hygienic patterns now so well known, I had become quite out of patience with the uncomfortable, unhygienic methods of clothing helpless infancy, and determined to evolve "out of my own head," (as the boy said he made the gate) for my own little one something better. The result I subjoin, nor has my experience with five younger children shown me anything more satisfactory.

1, a short shirt; 2, a waist; 3, one or two skirts; 4, a dress.

The shirt of *worn* flannel—frequently made from a soft, partly worn under-vest of my own—*short*, in preference to the *long* pattern of the "Gertrude suit," because it thus becomes needless to change it through the day as it escapes being soiled. The waist, of cotton in summer (heavier in winter and with sleeves), and with a row of buttons for attaching the skirt or skirts. These may be one or more according to the season, more or less elaborate according to the occasion, and usually moderately short; for riding out on a cold day, however, a longer, heavier one may be added, which will wrap the little feet more securely than any other garment.

The dress may be a simple slip, or a gored dress, trimmed much or little according to the mother's taste; for myself I think the simpler the better, as being the more appropriate to the innocent little being it is to cover.

I think it wise from the first, save in quite warm weather, to put stockings on the baby feet, which are thus kept warm without need of long skirts, and thus the naturally active limbs have opportunity for free play. The stockings are preferable to "socks" (unless made as "bootees," that is, with long enough tops to cover the legs), because it is quite as essential that the legs should be warm as well as the feet. They may be fastened to the diaper by a small nursery pin.

After babyhood up to the age of nine or ten years my children have worn nothing next the skin but flannel, and for this purpose I have found the well-known "Shaker" flannel most satisfactory. Of course the "Sanitary all-wool" is the *ideal* in its various grades, but is much more expensive and far less durable. Of the "Shaker" there are several grades, and we may find for summer wear one quite light, which, made with short sleeves, keeps the little wearer comfortable, while guarding against sudden chill. The heavier qualities are excellent for the colder season, made with sleeves down to the wrist.

One of the most important objects of care in our changeable New England climate is to suit the clothing to the day, often even to the hour. To almost constant solicitude in this regard I attribute the freedom my little flock has enjoyed from "colds," or other diseases arising from chills. On very hot days they are clad in the little short sleeved "Shaker" garment I have mentioned, with cotton waist, drawers and stockings, and over all a simple, unlined cotton slip.

But frequently a sultry morning is followed by a chilly afternoon, and the thin slip is at once exchanged for a lined dress and skirt, and the out-door sport goes on in comfort unless a rain drives them in. As the days become cool, dresses of flannel take the place of cotton ones,—later on flannel drawers and skirts and woolen stockings are donned, and in extreme weather under the dress is worn an extra waist of flannel, easily put on or off as required, for every one knows how in a few hours the mercury will often rise or fall 30 or 40 degrees.

In many respects the garb of children to-day is much more sensible than one or two decades ago. The dresses are long enough to be some protection to the limbs, flannel is more generally worn both for under and outer garments, also woolen stockings and "common sense" shoes; the plain, long, close-fitting cloaks are very admirably designed for comfort, as a shield from tempest and cold; so are the many pretty, soft, woolen head-coverings which, (under the old-fashioned name of "hood" or more modern designation of "fascinator," "toboggan," etc.,) often render a pretty face quite bewitching, and even a homely one more bright and attractive.—*Cottage Health.*

Illegible Prescriptions.

The "Medical Press" has lately called attention to the serious risks to which patients are exposed by the custom among many medical men of writing their prescriptions illegibly. We are told, says "'*Chambers' Journal*,'" that prescriptions are commonly handed to chemists so badly written that it is almost impossible to decipher them, and that it is often difficult to guess what drugs are intended to be represented by the strange hieroglyphics depicted. Doctors are not the only sinners in this respect, as any one with a large correspondence knows to his cost. It is by no means an uncommon thing to receive a letter, the translation of which is as painful an experience as listening to the efforts of a stutterer to make himself understood. Persons who cannot acquire the easy art of writing legibly should in mercy to their correspondents employ a secretary to do the work for them. So much importance is attached to the legible writing of a prescription, that it would be well if they were always passed through a typewriter before reaching the hands of the compounder.

Photographic Halos.—The authors succeed in avoiding these halos by covering the back of the plate with a layer of normal collodion holding in solution a small quantity of chrysoidine. This varnish having an index of refraction little different from that of glass, completely suppresses the halos.

History and the present, alike, teach us that wherever the influence of woman is felt, and there exists a high regard and esteem for her, there too you find honor, morality and religion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1890.

The Rich Man's Folly.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 12 : 13-21. Memory verses, 19-21.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Words on Covetousness.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Spirit of Covetousness, vs. 13-15.
2. The Course of Covetousness, vs. 16-19.
3. The Penalty of Covetousness, vs. 20, 21.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.*—Luke 12 : 15.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 12 : 13-21. Words on covetousness.
T.—Josh. 7 : 1-26. Achan's covetousness.
W.—1 Kings 21 : 1-16. Ahab's covetousness.
T.—2 Kings 5 : 1-27. Gehazi's covetousness.
F.—Matt. 26 : 14-16 ; 27 : 1-10. Judas's covetousness.
S.—Acts 5 : 1-11. Ananias and Sapphira's covetousness.
S.—Luke 10 : 25-37. A model of unselfishness.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SPIRIT OF COVETOUSNESS.

I. Manifested:
Bid my brother divide the inheritance with me (13).
Then I coveted them, and took them (Josh. 7 : 21).
Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it (1 Kings 21 : 2).
I will run after him, and take somewhat of him (2 Kings 5 : 20).
Sold a possession, and kept back part of the price (Acts 5 : 1, 2).

II. Shunned:
Keep yourselves from all covetousness (15).
Thou shalt not covet (Exod. 20 : 17).
I coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel (Acts 20 : 33).
But....covetousness, let it not even be named (Eph. 5 : 3).
Be ye free from the love of money (Heb. 13 : 5).

III. Condemned:
Life consisteth not in....the things which he possesseth (15).
Woe to him that getteth an evil gain (Hab. 2: 9).
Man shall not live by bread alone (Matt. 4: 4:).
Is not the life more than the food? (Matt. 6: 25).
The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil (1 Tim. 6: 10):
1. "Bid my brother divide the inheritance with me." (1) The contested estate; (2) The covetous claimant; (3) The judicious Lord.
2. "Take heed, and keep yourselves from all covetousness." (1) An evil end; (2) A defensive watchfulness.
3. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance....he possesseth." A fact (1) Incontestible; (2) Humbling; (3) Faith-inspiring.

II. THE COURSE OF COVETOUSNESS.

I. Prosperity:
The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully (16):
He it is that giveth thee power to get wealth (Deut. 8: 18).
They shall have eaten and filled themselves (Deut. 31: 20).
Thy....prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard (1 Kings 10: 7).
He that trusteth in his riches shall fall (Prov. 11: 28).

II. Selfishness:
I will pull down my barns, and build greater (18).
My power....hath gotten me this wealth (Deut. 8: 17).
Spreading himself like a green tree in its native soil (Psa. 37: 35).
He heapeth up riches (Psa. 39: 6).
Men shall be lovers of self, lovers of money (2 Tim. 3: 2).

III. Worldliness:
Soul,....take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry (19).
Then he forsook God which made him (Deut. 32: 15).
If riches increase, set not your heart thereon (Psa. 62: 10).
They were filled:....have they forgotten me (Hos. 13: 6).
The deceitfulness of riches, choke the word (Matt. 13: 22).
1. "The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully." (1) Riches; (2) Prosperity; (3) Plenty.—(1) The man's possessions; (2) The Lord's blessing.
2. "I have not where to bestow my fruits." (1) In a needy world; (2) With abundance of means; (3) Without a beneficent spirit.
3. "Take thine ease, eat, drink, be merry." (1) The fool's idea of his soul's needs; (2) The fool's provision for his soul's life.

III. THE PENALTY OF COVETOUSNESS.

I. Classed with Fools:
God said unto him, Thou foolish one (20).
The fool hath said,....There is no God (Psa. 14: 1).
The prosperity of fools shall destroy them (Prov. 1: 32).
The way of the foolish is right in his own eyes (Prov. 12: 15).
They that desire to be rich fall into.... many foolish....lusts (1 Tim. 6: 9).

II. Cut Off from Life:
This night is thy soul required of thee (20).
All Israel stoned him with stones (Josh. 7: 25).
He went away and hanged himself (Matt. 27: 5).
Ananias....fell down and gave up the ghost (Acts 5: 5).
And she fell down,....and gave up the ghost (Acts 5: 10).

III. Poor for Eternity:
So is he that....is not rich toward God (21).
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven (Matt. 6: 20).
Thou shalt have treasure in heaven (Matt. 19: 21).
Poor as to the world....rich in faith, and heirs (Jas. 2: 5).
An inheritance,....that fadeth not away (1 Pet. 1: 4).
1. "Thou foolish one." (1) God the judge; (2) Man the culprit; (3) "Foolish one" the finding.
2. "This night is thy soul required of thee." (1) The supreme requirement; (2) The immediate demand; (3) The irrevocable decision.
3. "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself." (1) Wise for this world; (2) Foolish for the next.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SPECIMENS OF COVETOUS MEN.

Laban (Gen. 31 : 41, 42).
Achan (Josh. 7 : 20, 21).
Eli's sons (1 Sam. 2 : 12-17).
Samuel's sons (1 Sam. 8 : 3)
Saul (1 Sam. 15 : 9, 19).
Ahab (1 Kings 21 : 1-4).
Gehazi (2 Kings 5 : 20-24).
Priests of Israel (Isa. 56 : 11 ; Mal. 1 : 10).
Judas (Matt. 26 : 14-16 ; John 12 : 6).
Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5 : 1-10)
Demetrius (Acts 19 : 24- 27).
Felix (Acts 24 : 25, 26).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The lesson is part of a continuous series of discourses and coversations, extending from Luke 11 : 14 to 13 : 9. The position of this section in the history is difficult to determine. The incident at the beginning, the cure of a dumb demoniac, resembles that recorded in Matthew 12 : 22, and is followed by a similar accusation and discourse (comp. Matt. 12 : 23-45, Mark 3 : 20-30, with Luke 11 : 15-32). If Luke reports the same occurrence, then this entire section should be placed earlier in the ministry; namely, on the day when the discourse in parables was spoken, somewhere near Capernaum. This is the view of Robinson, and has much to recommend it. The benediction of the woman (Luke 11 : 27, 28) would, in that case, be suggested by the coming of our Lord's mother, since Matthew and Mark place the coming of his mother and brethren immediately after the discourse following the accusation of a league with Beelzebub.

If, however, the miracle is not the same, the entire section belongs to the final journey from Galilee, whatever be the precise date of that journey. Andrews places it after the feast of tabernacles, as already stated in previous "Lesson Surroundings." It is impossible to decide the question with certainty. If the section belongs to the earlier period, it follows the preaching tour described in Luke 8 : 1-3. If it is in its chronological position, then it follows the last lesson. In either case, the immediate connection is: the healing of a dumb demoniac; the accusation of league with Beelzebub; our Lord's reply (Luke 11 : 14-26); a woman calls him blessed, our Lord's reply (Luke 11 : 27, 28): a discourse to the multitudes (Luke 11 : 29-36); at a dinner in the house of a Pharisee the Lord denounces the Pharisees (Luke 11 : 37-52); their hostility increasing, he addresses the multitude (Luke 11 : 53 to 12 : 12). While speaking one of the multitude makes the request with which the lesson begins.

PLACE.—On Robinson's theory, in Galilee, probably in Capernaum. On the other theory, at some unnamed place in Peræa.

TIME.—Either in the autumn of A. U. C. 781,—that is, A. D. 28,—or in the late autumn (November or December) of A. U. C. 782; that is, A. D. 29.

PERSONS.—Our Lord, surrounded by "many thousands" (v. 1); his disciples near him; one of the multitude. In a parable, a rich man, to whom God speaks.

INCIDENTS.—A man asks our Lord to make his brother share the inheritance with him. This request is refused, and a warning against all covetousness added. The parable of an increasingly rich man, his worldly wisdom, his provision for his own pleasure. God rebukes him, with a prediction of speedy death. The application.

There is no parallel passage.

Some Peculiar Plants.

A very funny plant in the Government Botanical Garden is the so-called Barber plant, the leaves of which are used in some parts of the East for rubbing on the face to keep the beard from growing. It is not supposed to have any effect on a beard that is already rooted, but merely to act as a preventive, boys employing it to keep the hair from getting a start on their face. It is also employed by some Oriental people who desire to keep parts of their heads free from hair as a matter of fashion.

Also found in the Botanical Garden is the "cruel plant," which is so designated because it catches butterflies and kills them for sheer sport. Its flowers attract the poor little flutterer by the honey it offers, and when the victim lights upon it, it grabs the butterfly by the head and holds it fast until the captive dies. Then the flower drops it on the ground and lies in wait for a fresh unfortunate.

A curious-looking tree from the Isthmus of Panama bears a round red fruit as big as an apple, which has this remarkable faculty, that its juice rubbed on tough beef or chicken, makes the meat tender by the chemical power it possesses to separate the flesh fiber. One is interested to observe in the botanical green-house three kinds of plants that have real consumption of the lungs—the leaves, of course, being the lungs of a plant.

The disease is manifested by the turning of the leaves from green to white, the affection gradually spreading from, one spot until, when a leaf is all white, it is just about to die. Cruelly enough as it would seem, the gardeners only try to perpetuate the disease for the sake of beauty and curiosity, all plants of those varieties that are too healthy being thrown away.

An English electrician has invented a material, that he calls "alterion," for the prevention of corrosion in boilers. The interior of the boiler is coated with the material, and from time to time electrical currents are sent through it.

Having wit and buoyancy of spirits, let them flash out in service of religion. Don't consider it necessary to rake them up and hide them.

FARM NOTES.

STABLE and yard manure is considered by many a complete manure, and, as such, indispensible for market gardening; but it has been demonstrated that on some soils a combination of stable manure and commercial fertilizers have, and do invariably produce the best earliest, and, consequently, the most profitable crops.

IT is the conclusion at the East that the raw materials sold to a creamery, where good butter was produced, would bring larger returns than from home-made butter. For cows, the best grade of common stock do best. While the butter business has a chance of being overdone, legitimate cream trade seems to have a large and growing field.

ALL field crops should be so planted as to allow plenty of room for cultivation between the rows Some crops do not receive proper cultivation late in the season because the horses cannot pass between the rows after the plants are well grown, the consequence being that grass gets possession and lessens the yield. Cultivation is necessary for some crops until they begin to seed.

THE chicken business is a matter of wonderful importance to the table comfort and the financial outlook of the American farmer. Government statistics show that the annual expenditure in this line is $560,000,000; and despite the immense production of eggs, several million dollars' worth are annually imported to meet the deficiency of the home supply.

BEES, according to Professor A. J. Cook, are fond of salt. They are often seen hovering about urinals. This is sufficient hint for the bee keeper to keep a shallow dish of salt and water where the bees can get access to it. Probably clear salt put near them would draw moisture enough during the day in wet weather and dewy nights for all practical purposes.

J. H. HALE, authority on such matters, says that the peach grub, commonly called peach-borer, has been destroyed with caustic potash made into a strong lye with the addition of lime and carbolic acid, to which a little arsenic is added and sometimes a little clay to adhere it to the tree. The earth is drawn away from the foot of the tree and the mixture is applied with a swab.

IT should be set down as a rule and strictly adhered to that no obnoxious plant should be permitted to mature its seeds on any part of the farm or along any roadside contiguous to the farm. It is the bounden duty of every farmer to utterly destroy and utterly exterminate the weeds on the roads that pass through or along his farm.

FERTILIZERS FOR APPLE TREES.—According to good pomological authority the amount of fertilizer used in an orchard must vary with the condition of the apple tree. If growing vigorously only muriate of potash or wood ashes need be used—from five to ten pounds per tree, according to size and condition, and from one-half to one bushel of wood ashes. If not growing well, add to the above from ten to twenty pounds of fine ground bone, all to be spread within ten feet from the trunk. If the fertilizer can be mixed in the soil without injury to the roots it will give quicker results than if only spread on the surface.

MANETTIA CORDIFOLIA.—This beautiful climber, from Brazil, has had to struggle for an acquaintance with plant-growers, notwithstanding the fact of its being one of the most desirable climbing plants under cultivation, as it will adapt itself to nearly any situation in which it may be placed. Its mission seems to be to please. It flowers freely and constantly, winter and summer. It is admirably adapted for a trellis in summer, growing with the persistency of a weed, and flowering profusely all the season. As a pot-plant for the window garden it is a perfect success. Always in flower—always beautiful It is propagated by root, or green wood cuttings.

BARN-DOOR FASTENING.—Professor Samuel E. Rusk, of Claverack College, sends us a sketch and description of the device for fastening a barn-door. It consists of a wooden bolt, playing loosely in two wooden guides. A pin of tough hard-wood, two and a half to three inches long, is firmly driven into the bolt, and extends through a transverse slot in the door. On the inside of the door is fastened a spring of ash or hickory, with its free end resting against the pin. As the door is closed, the bolt catches on the wooden fastening driven into the opposite door-post, and is held there by a spring inside the door. This is a very simple contrivance, but it is none the less valuable. A bolt on the barn-doors is always in place. Even where honesty is the rule, it is better to lock the door before the horse is stolen.

USES FOR A TEN-FOOT ROD.—Among the things which are found convenient in every farmer's workshop is a ten-foot pole, made thus: A piece of wood, one and a quarter inches square and ten feet long, is nicely smoothed with the plane and then marked as follows: One side has a mark every three feet, to indicate yards; another side is marked every two feet; the third side is marked every foot; while the fourth side has feet, inches and half-inches, the pocket-rule furnishing the smaller sub-divisions of an inch. This measure will be found useful in many places. For instance, when a small building is being started, stakes are set in the ground at each corner. The proper angle of the sills may be found by measuring eight feet on one and six feet on the other. Bring them together until the ten-foot pole just reaches both marks, and a right angle is the result. Again, the proper length for a post, to support a low roof, is quickly measured with such a pole. If a corn-crib is being built, six feet wide at the bottom, seven at the top, and nine feet high, the proper length of the various scantling is readily measured off. Many other uses will be suggested when this simple implement is at hand.

HOUSEHOLD.

BEEF LOAF—[By request]—Two pounds of raw, lean beef, one cup of rolled crackers, half teaspoonful salt, two eggs; chop all together, form into a large loaf. Cover the top with small pieces of butter and bake one hour.

GINGER SNAPS—(by request)—Three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, three of boiling water, one teaspoonful each of salt, soda and ginger; put in a pint cup and fill up with molasses; stir in flour to make dough; roll and bake quickly.

OILCLOTHS can be kept like new if washed once a month in skim milk and water, equal quantities of each; rub them once in three months with linseed oil; put on very little, rub it in well, polish with an oil silk cloth, and they will keep for years.

CLAM STIFLES—Fill a deep pan or dish with a layer of sliced potatoes, a layer of clams, a layer of sliced onions, a layer of sliced potatoes, and a few small slices of salt pork, season with pepper, a little water, cover it with plate or pan, and bake in moderate oven five hours, add a little water if it dries away too much.

CREAM ORANGE.—Make a custard with the yelks of eight eggs, four ounces of pounded sugar, a quart of milk and the thin rind of two oranges; stir it in a bain marie till it thickens. Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in a little warm water, and add to it the juice of one orange; add this to the custard, strain, put it into a mold and place it on ice to set.

CARNAFFS—Take some cold cooked ham and chop it fine, season with pepper. Put a tablespoonful of butter and an even tablespoonful of flour in a saucepan, mix and add a gill of cream, stir continually until it boils, take it from the fire, add the well-beaten yelks of four eggs and a half pint of chopped ham. Put this into buttered cups, stand them in a baking pan half filled with hot water, cover with paper and cook in the oven for twenty minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

TO PREPARE DEVILED CRABS—Boil a number of crabs and after carefully picking the meat add cracker or bread crumbs in the proportion of one tablespoonful of crumbs to two of the picked crabs. Season sharply with salt, black pepper, cayenne and mustard; add a large lump of fresh butter. Beat an egg, white and yelk together, and add to it enough fresh milk or cream to moisten the crab and bread crumb forcemeat. Fill the upper crab shell with this mixture and dust with crumbs, dot with bits of butter and brown quickly in a hot oven.

POTTED SOLES.—Take two pounds of filleted soles and roll up each piece with a little parsley, cayenne pepper, powdered mace, nutmeg and salt inside. Have half a pint of stock made from the fish bones; lay the pieces of sole in a saucepan with the stock and stew gently half an hour. Soak half an ounce of gelatine in one-half pint of cold water, and put it to the fish when well done, along with two tablespoonfuls of picked shrimps. Boil it up for a minute; then lay the pieces of soles in a mold lined with sliced hard-boiled eggs and minced parsley; fill in the liquor and let it stand until cold. Turn out in a dish. If the shrimps are not convenient use essence of shrimps or anchovy sauce. Some fine, creamy salad dressing poured on before serving will be an improvement. This forms a nice cold lunch or supper dish. Haddock or any other white fish may be used the same way, all the bones being carefully removed.

BEEFSTEAKS—Fricasseed Steak: Cut the steak into small squares and flour them lightly. Put some dripping into the frying-pan, slice into it a Spanish onion and a tomato; lay in the pieces of steak and fry them a nice brown; then put them into a sauce-pan, strain the contents of the frying-pan, add a little boiling water, season with pepper and salt, pour over the steak and simmer gently for nearly an hour. Serve with rice boiled as for curry. The slices of onions can be left in with the steak if liked. *Steak with Chestnuts:* Boil some chestnuts till tender; then remove the skins; fry a piece of tender steak as above, but without the tomato, and let it simmer in its gravy for half an hour; add the chestnuts a few minutes before serving. *Rolled Steak:* Take a tender piece of rump steak, about two-thirds of an inch thick, brush it over with beaten eggs; make some nice light veal stuffing, spread it on the steak, roll it up and tie it round; lay it in a baking dish with some dripping, and bake it, basting it frequently. When done strain and thicken the gravy before pouring over it.

NICE BREAKFAST DISHES.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in the frying pan, add one teaspoonful of flour and stir till smooth. Then add a cup of water or stock and season with salt and pepper. When it boils add a quart of coarsely chopped meat.

Cut lean beef in pieces and put in a close-covered pail. Put in one layer, then a little salt and pepper and a sprinkling of clove and cinnamon; so on until the pail is full. Pour over all a cup of vinegar and water for three pounds of meat. Cover the pail closely, set into another partly filled with boiling water, and let simmer for hours. When warmed up thicken the gravy a little.

Baked Mince Beef—Use one cup of cold roast beef, one cup of boiled rice, a cup of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Heat the milk, add everything but the egg. Stir two minutes, take off, add the egg well beaten, put in a dish and bake twenty minutes.

Beef Rolls—The remains of cold roast beef or boiled beef can be used, seasoning to taste of salt, pepper and minced herbs. Mince the beef quite fine with a little of its own fat, and the seasoning to taste, and put the whole into a roll of puff paste. Bake half an hour or longer if the roll is large.

POUND CAKE—One and one-half cups of flour, one cup of butter (scant), one cup of eggs, one and one half cups of sugar. Beat butter and flour to a cream, beat eggs and sugar very light, put all together, stir until smooth, flavor to taste; will keep a long time.

QUICK LOAF CAKE—Beat two eggs with two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter and one of milk; add two cupfuls of raisins, half a cupful of shredded citron, four cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little hot water. Bake at once.

Provide good, dry quarters for the ewes during the lambing season.

Natures Own Remedy.

Have you indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, colic, cholera morbus, fever, skin disease, catarrh, diabetes, liver complaint, jaundice, neuralgia, piles, rheumatism, ulcers, boils, scurvy, scrofula, suppressed menses, worms, malaria, headache or hippo,—they all come from bad blood and insufficient excretions which produce congestions that may be promptly, safely and easily removed by one remedy, St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, the universal remedy of the old monks, which never has been surpassed and is not now equalled by any compound known to science. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the admission of California will be celebrated at San Francisco in September.

After reading the Life of George H. Stuart, the world-renowned Prof. James McCosh, Ex-President of Princeton College, says: "George H. Stuart was one of the heroes of our age, quite equal to the greatest men who fought in the war. His life should be a perpetual stimulus to young men." Agents are wanted everywhere. J. M. STODDART & Co., Publishers, 714 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

The Chinese tan the skin of the sturgeon and make it into shoes.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's Electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

Travellers in Russia are now obliged to have their photographs annexed to their passports.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Stock should be fed according to age and condition. A young and growing animal requires a different ration from a mature fat one.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Two varieties of squash cannot be grown near each other without danger of mixing. The same rule applies to corn.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

It takes a wise man to distinguish the fact that what interests him is not always what is pleasing to everybody else.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Plush goods, and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, may be much improved by sponging them carefully with chloroform.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In four foot rows it will take about 3000 asparagus plants to the acre.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The general opinion is that cows improve until they are seven or eight years old. It pays to take good care of the heifers.

A pocket pin-cushion free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For Fifty Years
the
Standard
Blood-purifier
and
Tonic,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has no equal
as a
Spring
Medicine
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.
All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 5 BOXES FOR $1.00 Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS Write us for new laws. Sent free. Deserters relieved. Success or no fee. 25 yrs. experience. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D. C., & Cincinnati, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 25 cts. **ASTHMA.** Sold by mail. Sizewell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

22 683

What Is a Good Book?

A good book is one that interests you.

One in which the bright rather than the dark side of life is shown.

One that makes you see how mean are the small vices of life and how despicable are the great sins.

One that glorifies virtue in woman and honor in man.

One in which the good are rewarded and the wicked are made to suffer—suffering, by the by, that may be of the conscience—or in a more material way, a reward given either on earth, or promised for the future.

One which convinces you that this world is filled with good men and good women.

One that breathes forth the goodness of a Creator, and respects His all-governing laws.

One that makes you feel you are meeting real people—people who elevate your thoughts as you associate with them.

A good book is one that you remember with pleasure, that when the dull hours come you can think of with interest and feel that there are people with whom you have a most interesting acquaintance, who are yet only characters of the imagination.

A good book is one that tells, in good English, the story it has to; sees no necessity for using foreign words and does not quote from the Arabic or the Sanscrit as if the author had written it with an Encyclopedia Britannica beside him.

A good book is one that we want when weary of the people of the world; that we can read out aloud and discuss; that we can hand to our daughters that it may give them pleasure, and which will only be a stepping-stone on the road of taste, not only to better and nobler books, but a better and nobler life.

That is a good book—and, my friends, there are hundreds of them.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla if you want an honest, reliable medicine. Do not take any other which is alleged to be "about the same" or "just as good." Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Until 1776 cotton spinning was performed by the hand spinning-wheel.

India ink is made from burned camphor; the Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of the process.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

MAYONNAISE (will keep indefinitely)—Yolks eighteen eggs, five teaspoonfuls salt, pinch cayenne, one and one-half cups melted butter, one and one-half cups vinegar, eight tablespoonfuls oil, juice of two lemons, one tablespoonful mustard (mix with hot water). Just before using, add whipped cream, although it is delicious without it. Beat the yolks thick and yellow, add the ingredients in the order given, beating vigorously all the time. When finished, the dressing should be thick, but if it is not, put in a cold place and it will be in a short time. Of course it is not necessary to make the full recipe but it is very convenient to have in the house.

MRS. LINCOLN'S GRAHAM BREAD.—One pint of milk, scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cup of yeast (condensed yeast,) two cups of white flour and three or three and one-half cups sifted Graham flour. In the morning mix in the order given into a dough a little softer than for white bread; let it rise till light, stir it down, pour it into well-greased pans, let it rise again and bake a little longer and in a less hot oven than white bread.

CREAMED POTATOES.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into cubes or thin slices. Put in a small pan cover with milk and cook until the potatoes have absorbed nearly all the milk. To one pint of potatoes add one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a saltspoonful of pepper and a little chopped parsley. This must be cooked very slowly or the milk will burn.

POTATOES CREAMED AND BROWNED.—For two cupfuls of potatoes (cold boiled), heat in a double boiler one cupful of milk, thickened with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour. Season with salt and pepper. Into this stir the potatoes, cut into dice, letting them remain on the fire just long enough to become smoking hot throughout. When well heated turn into a greased baking dish, and brown in a quick oven. If parsley is liked, cut some fine and stir into the milk with the potatoes.

CREAMED OYSTERS. (Delicious).—One pint of cream or milk, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half saltspoonful of pepper, cayenne and celery salt. Melt the butter, add flour, then the boiling cream and seasoning; to this add one pint of oysters parboiled. Turn into a baking dish, covered with buttered crumbs and brown in a quick oven.

A FEW HINTS ON SOUP.—Soup should form a part of every dinner table, and if carefully made, will cost nothing—or but a trifle. The water in which beans, cauliflower, onions or celery are boiled should always be kept to make the foundation for pourees and soups. Every kind of liquid which has extracted the flavor of vegetables or animal matter is too valuable to waste. They may be thickened and flavored for dinner soups. For example when rice or beans are boiled for dinner, brown two ounces of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, brown again and add the strained rice or bean water (one quart), stir constantly until it boils, season with salt and pepper, take from the fire and stir in hastily a well beaten egg. Or, suppose there is a cup of mashed potatoes or a turnip or a very little chicken left over, rub them through a pouree sieve, blend with milk or stock, or both, thicken with butter and flour and season with bay leaf, salt, pepper and a little onion juice. A quart and a pint will serve six persons when soup is only a part of the meal.

Meat soups, such as bouillon and consomme, are too expensive for ordinary family use, but all white or cream soups can appear on the list. Cream of fish, cauliflower, rice, tomato, dried pea, clam, carrot, lentil, etc., are also good. Take the bones left from roasts and steaks, cover them with cold water, add an onion sliced and a bay leaf and simmer for one or two hours, strain, season and then add the beaten yolks of two eggs, and you will have a simple and inexpensive Turkish soup. All of these soups should be made at a cost of from 5 to 12 cents per dinner, allowing one and one-half quarts for six persons, which is an unusually large portion. Give variety to your seasonings. For instance, if you use onions one day use celery the next, making appetizing novelties of rather the same foundation.

What it Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people before buying even what may seem absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said

100 Doses One Dollar

And a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken according to directions will average to last a month, while other medicines last but half or quarter as long. This is practical and conclusive evidence as to its strength and economy. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see for yourself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
WILL CURE

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N.Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BOOK EVERY BAR: BOOK WITH A SOAP:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Located in the midst of the most fertile farming valleys in the world. Crops abundant, never fail. Home markets consume everything at high prices. Wonderful stock and grazing country. Splendid schools and churches of all denominations, good society, perfect climate. A great health resort. Grand opportunities for investment in Salt Lake City or the rich and undeveloped mines and land of Utah. For full particulars and illustrated pamphlet address CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Spool Holder
NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.
Samples can be seen at this office.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Horse Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Manufactured only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

Dirt defies the king.

If the old proverb be true SAPOLIO is greater than royalty itself. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Grocers keep it.

DO YOU LIVE IN GREASE?

As a true patriot and citizen you should naturalize yourself by using the best inventions of the day for removing such a charge. To live in Grease is utterly unnecessary when SAPOLIO is sold in all the stores, and abolishes grease and dirt.

EVERY **WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF**
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.
TRADE
CELLULOID
MARK.
NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS;—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 12.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The house agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. In the Alabama contested election case of Duffie against Turpin, Mr. Duffie was seated by a vote of 139 to 113 and took the oath of office.

The senate passed the fortifications bill. Mr. Fry offered a joint resolution to authorize the president to form alliances with foreign countries for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In the house the silver bill agreed upon in the Republican caucus was taken up and the previous question ordered for 3 p. m. Saturday.

Messrs. Hiscock and Sherman addressed the senate in opposition to free coinage. The house bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga was favorably reported.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The house continued the debate on the silver bill to the exclusion of other business.

The senate ordered a new conference on the dependent pension bill. Mr. Plumb spoke at length on the silver bill.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The house passed the Republican caucus substitute for the treasury silver bill by a vote of 135 to 119. An effort to pass a free coinage measure failed.

The senate passed 120 private pension bills and a number of other unimport measures.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Cockrell addressed the senate at length on the silver bill. The house silver bill was received and laid on the table. Mr. Vest's bill on the sale and transportation of meat products was discussed and went over without action.

The house devoted the day to District of Columbia bills. The bill authorizing the erection of a monument at the Tippecanoe battleground in Indiana was favorably reported. At last evening's session a number of private pension bills were passed.

SEVEN WERE DROWNED.

Disaster Overtakes a Sunday Sailing Party in Dorchester Bay.

BOSTON, June 9.—Yesterday morning a party of eight young men started for a fishing excursion in a sail boat owned largely by themselves. When they were about one mile from Thompson's island in Dorchester bay, the boat was struck by a squall and capsized. All but one could swim, but instead of trying to swim ashore they tried to climb on the boat, which was so heavily ballasted that their weight would force her beneath the surface, leaving them struggling in the water.

In this manner the strength of the men was exhausted, and they sank one by one until but one was left. The survivor, Walter Quinlan, had sunk for the last time when the boat in rising came up under him, lifting him above the surface. He floated in an unconscious condition for some time, when the boat was seen from the shore by employes of the gas works at Gastow Pasture Point. These men went out in a boat and brought Quinlan to shore and resuscitated him.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES AGAIN.

Another Severe Blow to Prohibition in Iowa.

MASON CITY, Ia., June 10.—Judge John C. Sherwin made a sweeping decision in the original package injunction cases which is by far the severest blow at prohibition the state has yet received.

In his decision the judge finds that the defendants as agents of the importers could occupy the building for the purpose of selling the beer in original packages to all persons except minors and habitual drunkards, and that such use would not constitute a nuisance, though the beer was drank on the premises by the purchaser and that the sales although shipped by the cases were sales in original packages.

He granted a temporary injunction restraining defendants from selling to minors and those in the habit of being intoxicated.

Northern Capitalists Going South.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A large party of northern and eastern capitalists, sixty-six in number, representatives of various financial and industrial industries of New England and New York, arrived here yesterday on their way south to participate in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the new town of Kimball, in Marion county, Tennessee, named in honor of H. I. Kimball, of Atlanta, Ga., the initiator and hard worker during the past twenty years for the south's development. The party left Washington last night in a special train of Pullman cars over the Virginia Midland and East Tennessee and Virginia and Georgia roads for Chattanooga. Two or three days will be spent in Kimball, which is a few miles west of Chattanooga, inspecting the rich iron and coal fields of Marion county and the battle grounds of Lookout Mountain.

Confederate Memorial Day.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Yesterday was Confederate memorial day. With no display, but quietly, reverently, the surviving ex-Confederates of Maryland, covered the graves of their fallen comrades with fragrant flowers, emblematic of memories still fondly cherished. There are about 1,200 active members of the Confederate societies here, and the membership was well represented at Loudon park and the other cemeteries. Last night the exercises closed by a lecture at the Cyclorama building on the battle of Gettysburg, delivered by Mr. G. A. Savage.

Lightning's Terrible Work.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 7.—Lightning did some terrible work at the Pioneer Coal works, six miles above this city. During a heavy storm a stroke of lightning struck the company's barn, killing Tom Hicks, stable boss; Sumner Stephenson, a colored boy, and partially paralyzing William Dillis, the company's store superintendent, and a boy named Dick Alexander. Stephenson's clothes were ignited by the lightning. Dillis and Alexander will recover, but narrowly escaped instant death. The barn was slightly injured.

Imported Glassblowers Returned.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The seven Belgian glassblowers who arrived on the Umbria a few days ago, and were detained on suspicion of having come under contract to work for the Warwick Glass company of New Jersey, were ordered to be sent back to Belgium.

MAYOR AND MARSHAL

President Harrison Tells How They Terrorized a Town.

SOCIAL ORDER AT CEDAR KEYS.

The President Sends to the Senate a Statement of the Facts in the Government's Campaign Against Mayor Cottrell—Uncle Sam's Right to Protect His Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The president sent to the senate in response to a resolution of May 26 requesting information concerning the alleged landing of an armed force from the United States revenue cutter McLane at Cedar Keys., Fla., and the alleged entry of the houses of citizens by force and their alleged pursuit of citizens of the United States in the surrounding country, a letter containing what he describes as all the information possessed by the executive department relating to the matter inquired about.

The President's Statement.

It will be observed, says the president, that the United States collector of customs at Cedar Keys had been driven from his office and from the town and the administration of the customs laws of the United States at that port suspended by the violent demonstration and threats of one Cottrell, the mayor of the place, assisted by his town marshal, Mitchell. If it had been necessary, as I do not think it can be in any case, for a United States officer to appeal to the local authorities for immunity from violence in the exercise of his duties, the situation at Cedar Keys did not suggest or encourage such an appeal, for those to whom the appeal would have been addressed were themselves the lawless instruments of the threatened violence.

It will always be agreeable to me if the local authorities, acting upon their own sense of duty, maintain the public order in such a way that the officers of the United States shall have no occasion to appeal for the intervention of the government, but when this is not done, I shall deem it my duty to use the adequate powers vested in the executive to make it safe and feasible to hold and exercise the offices established by the federal constitution and laws.

Lawful and Necessary Interference.

The means used in this case were in my opinion, lawful and necessary and the officers do not seem to have intruded upon any private right in exercising the warrants placed in their hands.

The letter dated Aug. 4 last, which appears in the correspondence submitted appealing to me to intervene for the protection of the citizens of Cedar Keys from the brutal violence of Cottrell, it will be noticed, was written before the appointment of the new collector. That the officers of the law should not have had the full sympathy of every good citizen in their efforts to bring these men to merited punishment is the matter of surprise and regret.

It is a very grim commentary upon the condition of social order at Cedar Keys that only a woman, who had, as she says in a letter, no son or husband who could be made the victim of his malice, had the courage to file charges against the man who was then holding a subordinate place in the customs service.

Correspondence in the Case.

The papers accompanying the message included the correspondence between the department of justice and Marshal Weeks, and between the treasury department and the customs officers and the officers of the revenue cutter McLane.

The report of E. L. Estrange, the United States deputy marshal who was sent to Cedar Keys to search for Cottrell and Mitchell with warrants for their arrest, shows that Cottrell was not found, but Mitchell was arrested and released on bail. He says that he and Capt. Smyth, of the McLane, were victimized by the people, who foiled them several times in their efforts to capture Cottrell.

The attorney general, he says, has been misinformed in the matter of their searching dwellings unlawfully. In every case he says they asked permission which was cheerfully granted.

The reports of Capt. Smyth, of the McLane, and J. H. Pinkerton, collector at Cedar Keys, agree with the reports that have been published.

The City of Rome on a Rock.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamship City of Rome, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at 10 o'clock Sunday morning in a damaged condition and reported having met with a narrow escape from sinking off Fastnet light. While proceeding slowly in a dense fog she struck a rock bows on and the passengers, alarmed by the shock and the crash, made a rush for the decks. They were met by the officers of the ship, who succeeded in allaying their fears by stifling their own, inasmuch as they were not then aware of the extent of the danger. A signal was given to the engineer, and which the engines promptly obeyed, and the vessel was removed from her perilous position. Examination of the bows was then made and it was found that the stern of the ship was broken and her bulwarks stove in, but the full extent of the damage sustained will not be known until the vessel is dry docked. Several ladies among the passengers were made ill by fright, but, all things considered, the passengers behaved well. The steamer halted only an hour at Queenstown and at 11 o'clock steamed for Liverpool at half speed.

Fatal Duel Between Boys.

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 9.—Frank Holloway and James Watkins, while returning from church, near Belton, in Anderson county, quarrelled. They went from words to blows, and finally drew their pocket knives and began slashing at each other. Holloway received a terrible gash in the throat, when he rushed at Watkins and plunged his knife into his heart and death was instantaneous. Watkins and his antagonist were found together in the road. Holloway's wound is fatal. The boys were each about 16 years old.

Address to Colored Voters.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officers of the Washington Tariff Reform Club and Colored Bureau of Information have issued an address to the colored voters of the United States, and especially to those south of Mason and Dixon's line, in which a division of their vote among all the political parties is asked.

Secretary for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, June 9.—It is said that Benjamin Butterworth will in all probability be the secretary of the world's fair, owing to the fact that he fought for Chicago from start to finish in the house.

Fighting for Life.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A number of the small stockholders will fight against the proposed sale of the stock yards to a British syndicate.

THE ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS

New Primaries Called For—Bayne Issues a Statement.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—Three thousand indignant Republicans assembled at Carnegie hall, Allegheny, to protest against the manner in which Col. Stone was nominated for congress. B. F. Jones, president, and Ricketson and other prominent members of the party were upon the platform. Resolutions demanding new primaries were unanimously adopted. It was also decided to request that the county committee adopt the Crawford county system.

Bayne issued a long statement to the public. Among other things he said: "Having endeavored in private life and in public positions for nearly eighteen years to discharge the obligations and duties of a citizen and public official with fidelity and honor, I feel that I should reply to the imputations of 'treachery and bad faith' originated against me by Nelson P. Reed in The Commercial Gazette in connection with the recent Republican congressional convention. This is the first time, I believe, in my whole life I have been charged with treachery and bad faith. Mr. Reed's apparent indignation at my course is a sham and a false pretense. He dislikes Col. Stone, and hence his indignation. If any one of the several whom I could name had been chosen by the convention Mr. Reed would have lauded the candidate and the whole proceedings to the skies and given me probably a stickful of praise."

At a private meeting held after the public demonstration B. F. Jones and his friends decided to support Shiras for congress against Stone in the coming primaries.

Engineer Warg on Trial.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 7.—Prosper Warg, of Weatherly, the Lehigh Valley engineer who was arrested last December on the charge of criminal negligence, is now on trial in this city. Warg was the engineer of a Lehigh Valley freight train, and was running ahead of the Buffalo express, which was half an hour late. He had orders to occupy twenty minutes of that time and then vacate the main line. When his train arrived at Slatington, Warg was notified by his conductor that he had already violated his order, and was advised to stop at that station. He refused, it is charged, to pay any attention to the conductor and went on; and, while entering a siding at Laury's station, the express ran into the rear of his train, causing the death of Engineer Monroe Musick, of South Easton.

Geese Chased Him Up a Tree.

BRANDON, Pa., June 7.—Irwin W. Bossler, of this place, while fishing in the Maiden creek, was attacked by two wild geese. He was standing in the middle of the stream, when one of the geese suddenly flopped upon him, knocked off his hat and sent his rod and line flying into the water. As Bossler grabbed for his hat he received a blow which almost broke his arm and sent him sprawling upon his back. He waded out, but had no sooner reached the bank when another goose attacked him and dealt him such severe blows that he was compelled to retreat. He finally crawled up a tree, where he was rescued completely exhausted.

The Pennsylvania Road at Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., June 9.—Offers have been made for the Arcade block, running from Penn to Wyoming avenue, in the center of the city, by representatives of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads, the object being to secure depot facilities for the proposed lines into Scranton. Arthur Frothingham, the owner of the Arcade, holds the property at $250,000, a higher figure than the company are willing to pay. It is admitted in railroad circles here that the plan of the Pennsylvania company is to reach the center of the city and to push on either by Carbondale or Dunmore for a connection with the east by the Poughkeepsie bridge.

Death Ended His Spree.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 9.—The body of Francis Oaks, aged 23 years, of Jersey Shore, was found among the logs in a mill pond here. Oaks was last seen alive in this city on May 26, and was in an intoxicated condition. He boarded a Beech creek train that night, and it is supposed that he fell or jumped while the train was passing over the high trestling near where the body was found. Oaks had trouble with his wife, who left him on account of his drinking, and he immediately started on a spree which ended in his death.

A Jail Delivery Frustrated.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 9.—Sheriff Michael frustrated an attempt at a general jail delivery which the prisoners had intended to carry into effect. The prisoners had concocted a scheme to make a break for liberty while at exercise in the corridor, overpower the jailer and get away. The plan leaked out, and the sheriff made a search of the cells. In the one occupied by William Mitchell, a desperate young colored convict, he found a hole dug almost through the wall.

Searching for Escaped Convicts.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—The coal and iron police have been scouring the country hereabouts in search of the four prisoners who made their escape from jail. Telegrams have also been sent along the lines of all the railroads. It is now believed that they were aided by friends from the outside, who furnished them citizens' clothes after they got out. The Schuylkill county prison is one of the most secure in the state, second only to the Eastern penitentiary.

A Disastrous Salute.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—On the Haytian corvette Dessalines in the Delaware there was a terrific explosion. A gunner was firing a salute in honor of the visit of A. H. Lennor, Haytian consul. The thirty pound gun he was handling burst, blowing his right hand completely off and hurling him into the river. He was rescued and sent to the Pennsylvania hospital.

Foot Race at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 9.—The 100-yard foot race at the Scranton Driving park between George A. Dills, of Duryea, Luzerne county, and Ben Fern, of Hyde Park, for $500 a side, the gate receipts and the championship of northeastern Pennsylvania, was won by the former in 10¼ seconds.

The Aid Society Sustained.

HARRISBURG, June 10.—Judge Simonton handed down an important opinion dismissing the proceedings in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the United Brethren Mutual Aid society, of Lebanon.

NOT ONE Cent More!

It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

THE ROCHESTER Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCDERHOFF HOUSE.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS
BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON P D.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Spring Mills Pa.
D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to nd from all trains.

CAMERAN HOUSE
Corner Second and Market Sts.
ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
Free'Bus to all Trains. a1g22'88

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
DAGGATT & ELLIOTT, proprietors, Bellefonte.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE
Wells Adjustable DESK RACK,
[PATENTED JULY 24, 1888.]

FOR HOLDING
PAPERS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc.

Adjustable!—The Partitions can be moved instantly to make the divisions any required size.
Simple!—Nothing to get out of order—Easy of adjustment.
Strong!—Will hold upright any size of book.
Hanging Attachment!—We make an attachment for hanging the Rack against the wall, thereby forming a shelf.
Sizes!—The following sizes always in stock. Any other length (above 12 inches) to order at proportionate price:

WIDTH.	LENGTH.	NUMBER OF PARTITIONS.	PRICE.
6 Inches.	12 Inches.	9 Partitions.	$1.00
6 "	15 "	12 "	1.25
6 "	18 "	14 "	1.50
6 "	21 "	16 "	1.75
6 "	24 "	18 "	2.00
6 "	30 "	23 "	2.50
6 "	36 "	27 "	3.00

Wells Manufacturing Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
83 W. Onondaga St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FAVORITE SINGER.

$25 High Arm
$20 Low Arm

Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from $40 to $60 by Canvassers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co.,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

COWLES SURRENDERS

He Voluntarily Gives Up the Kidnapped Child.

HIS CONDITION QUITE SERIOUS.

Hale Released from Prison on Parole—Cowles Makes a Statement. He Thinks He Has Been Wronged and Resents Outside Interference. Sympathy for His Assailant.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Eugene H. Cowles, who was shot Sunday, was seen in the General hospital. He was too ill to make any extended statement, but he talked freely of the case and learned with interest of what had been done in court. He affirmed that what he had done in regard to his daughter was done legally under the advice of legal talent in the United States and Canada.

He said he and his wife were in the way of having an amicable settlement, and he deprecated Hale's interference as unnecessary and hurtful. He expressed the warmest interest in his family and only resented outside interference. He was sorry for what Hale had done and felt keenly for him in his painful position. When well enough he said he would show that he had been the victim of wrongs and that he has been harshly dealt with.

He Gives Up the Child.

A few hours later Cowles called for Superintendent Kirkpatrick, of the Montreal general committee for the support of the Montreal hospital, and stated that he was willing to surrender his daughter Florence to his wife. He appended his signature to the following document:

To Madame Shultzen of the Sacred Heart convent—

Please deliver to my wife, Alice Cowles, her daughter, Florence Cowles, without delay and consider this an annulment of my former order respecting the child.

EUGENE H. COWLES.

Judge Tait was seen and shown the above document. He considered that it settled the abduction case, but adjourned it till later.

Mrs. Cowles was then communicated with and she received the news with much satisfaction.

Cowles' Condition Serious.

Cowles' condition is quite serious, more especially because he is suffering from consumption.

"If I die," he said to a reporter, "and I am afraid I will, it will go hard with poor Cleve Hale."

Hale was released from prison in charge of two officers and is stopping with his friends at the Windsor. General satisfaction is expressed at this unexpected turn of affairs in the case.

KIDNAPPER COWLES SHOT.

The Scandal Culminates in Blood at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 9.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a tragedy was enacted on St. Catherine street that has thrown the city into great excitement. The street was crowded with pedestrians, as is usual at that hour. They were suddenly startled by a flash of smoke and heard a pistol shot and a woman scream. A two horse carriage from which the shot was fired was brought to a standstill and a lady alighted.

In it were still two men, the one with a smoking revolver in his hand, the other unconscious and his blood streaming onto the rugs of the carriage. The wounded man was Eugene Cowles, son of the late Edwin Cowles, of The Cleveland Leader. His assailant was C. C. Hale, of the same city and the woman was Cowles' wife and Hale's sister.

A few hurried words were exchanged when Mr. Hale ordered the cabmen to proceed to the general hospital. Mrs. Cowles re-entered the carriage and accompanied the party to the hospital. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the medical superintendent at the hospital, had the wounded man conveyed to a private ward, where a close examination was made.

The physician announced that there is no immediate danger. The ball had entered the right side of the neck and after piercing the right jawbone, emerged through the cheek of the opposite side. Mr. Hale surrendered himself to the police and was locked up.

Among those present at Mr. Cowles' bedside are Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Bolton, her sister-in-law, Judge J. B. Ingersoll, of Cleveland, who will act as Mrs. Cowles' legal adviser and R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., of Montreal.

Mr. Hale makes the statement that the trouble between Cowles and his wife was caused by Cowles taking two trips to Europe with a woman known as King or Wilson and who is now at a hotel here, having come from Buffalo last Monday.

Cowles wished the interview with his wife to be private, but Hale refused and accompanied them in a cab for a drive in the park. The interview was in progress when Cowles made a movement as if to draw a revolver, when Hale anticipated the motion with the result stated.

The President's Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The president and Mrs. Harrison spent Sunday down the Potomac on the United States steamship Despatch with Benjamin and Mary McKee, and Mrs. Dimmick. Little Mary has been quite indisposed for a few days and the trip was taken with the hope of benefiting her health. Mrs. McKee is in receipt of a telegram from Ft. Monroe saying that the family and children are enjoying the trip immensely and that Mary is much improved. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, went to Philadelphia Saturday to stay over Sunday with the family of Postmaster General Wanamaker. After leaving there Dr. Scott will go to Washington, Pa., to visit with friends for a few days. He will then go to Cape May in time to join the family, who will soon occupy a cottage in that city.

They Defied the Census Man.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Several persons who have refused to answer the census questions were arraigned before Commissioner Shields. In most cases the trouble was shown to have been due to misapprehensions and the prisoners were discharged after answering the questions before the commissioner. In a few cases the prisoners were held for further investigation.

Three Burned with the House.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., June 7.—A colored girl and two children were burned with a house, which was set on fire by lightning, on a farm near this place. Two other negroes were in the house, but ran out and escaped.

Wanamaker Wants a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It can be authoritatively stated that Postmaster General Wanamaker does not entirely approve of the suggested nomination of Senator Delamater for governor of Pennsylvania. He is said to have been gradually approaching this conclusion for some time, and now believes that Delamater will be inexpedient and likely to throw the party in the state into confusion. Some days ago he and Thomas Dolan are said to have had a long and earnest talk upon the subject, in which Dolan failed to shake his views. Mr. Wanamaker's position is the subject of much talk among Pennsylvania politicians in Washington and it is not doubted, but he is exerting his influence in the direction of a compromise candidate.

Mr. Culbertson's Defeat.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representative Culbertson, of the Erie district of Pennsylvania, takes his defeat for renomination philosophically, although he believes it was brought about by unfair means. He says that when he went home he found that all the pins had been set up against him by Chairman Andrews, of the Republican state committee, Senator Quay's lieutenant. In the primaries, Mr. Culbertson says there were more votes cast than there are Republican voters in the district, showing that Democrats had been voted to defeat him. Mr. Culbertson thinks if the Democrats nominate McKinney in the district he will have a good chance of being elected, as he is a strong and good man.

A Remarkable Accident.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 10.—A remarkable accident occurred here at the residence of David G. Miley, on West James street. Mrs. Miley was sitting on the front step when a neighbor called to her that her child was falling out of the second story window. She jumped to her feet and threw out her hands in time to catch the child, whose body struck her, mainly on the face. Both fell to the ground unconscious, but recovered shortly afterward, when it was found that neither was seriously hurt. The child is 20 months old and had been playing in the room from which it fell.

The Fight at Punxsutawney.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 7.—The officers of the United Mine Workers of America organization are making another effort to inaugurate a general strike in the Third district, comprising about 8,000 miners, for the Columbus scale of wages. Circulars were sent out to all miners in the Third district to cease work and remain away from the mines until 5 cents per ton advance in the price of mining be granted and other labor be advanced in proportion. The large rival coal companies, together with the smaller ones in the district, have formed a gigantic combination to defeat the miners.

Tried to Kill Herself.

ST. PETERS, Pa., June 10.—Frances Potts, aged 20 years, daughter of David Potts, residing about a mile from the falls of French creek, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the head. It is said that she had been subject to fits of temporary aberration of mind owing to epilepsy. While suffering in this manner she seized a revolver, went to the woods, some 200 yards from the house, and shot herself in the right temple, the ball taking a downward course through the head. It is believed the wound will terminate fatally.

Bound to Kill Herself.

HONEY BROOK, Pa., June 9.—Mrs. White, wife of John White, owner of the flouring mill and foundry at Cupola station, made two attempts to take her life. Her family missed her for a short time, and searching for her were horrified to find her in the garret trying to hang herself to a rafter. Foiled in this, she afterward succeeded in cutting her throat, and now lies in a very critical condition. No reason has as yet been given for her rash action.

Postoffice Struck by Lightning.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—During a heavy thunder storm the postoffice building at Goff, Pa., was struck by lightning and completely demolished, and Postmaster Henry was seriously but not fatally injured. At Tarentum, Pa., the bell tower of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was struck and demolished, but no one was hurt. In this city the storm was very heavy, but no serious damage was reported.

Quay Holds the Key.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—In two weeks the Republican state convention will meet at Harrisburg. With only about a dozen delegates yet to be chosen Gen. Hastings has a slight majority of those instructed. Delamater is second, with Montooth and Stone considerably in the rear. The unpledged delegates, who are nearly all firm friends of Senator Quay, seem to hold the key to the situation.

Killed His Wife.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—Arthur Connelly, a mill worker, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged 22 years, with a rifle, at their home in Lawrenceville, this city. Connelly claims the shooting was accidental. He has been arrested and locked up, pending the coroner's investigation.

A Monument to William Denning.

HARRISBURG, June 9.—A contract was awarded to Daniel J. Shull, of Chambersburg, for the monument to be erected at Newville, in memory of William Denning, the gallant old artificer of the Revolutionary army. The remains lie in the burial ground of the Big Spring Presbyterian church.

True to His Trust.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 7.—A lad named Conway was drowned while bathing in the river in the Sixteenth ward. As he sank out of sight for the last time he called to his brother on the shore: "Steve, be sure and take the milk home." This was an errand on which the boys had been sent.

Charles Schwebel Dead.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 9.—Charles Schwebel, a well known German citizen, died from heart disease, aged 62 years. Mr. Schwebel was a prominent contractor for city street work. He had been a school director for fifteen years and served a term as street commissioner.

A Lucky Horse.

MIDDLETON, Pa., June 9.—During a storm lightning struck the barn of Farmer Benjamin Bricker, of Buck Lock. Three horses were standing in the stables. The middle horse escaped unhurt and the other two were killed.

Porter, these Shoes are blackened with

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Sponge them with clean water, and they will be beautifully polished. You will earn your quarter easy this time! By the way, Porter, tell your Livery Stable friends that it is the *Best Harness Dressing* in the world. I've tried it!!

Ask for Pik-Ron, *which*

WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH — TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT OF THE School Directors of Centre Hall Borough District for the School Year ending on the first Monday in June, 1890.

Whole number of schools		3
Average no. months taught		6
No. male teachers		2
No. female teachers		1
Average sal. males per mo.	$39 00	
" females "	28 00	
No. male scholars		65
No. female scholars		51
Whole no. in attendance		116
Average daily attendance		77
Average per. of attendance		67
Cost of each pupil per month		$1 50
No. mills levied for school purposes		007
Am't levied for school purposes		$778 14
State appropriation for year	$153 27	
Bal. on hand from last year	68 93	
From Col., taxes of all kinds	611 81	
From all other sources	86 30	
Total receipts	$920 31	
Building and furnishing houses		$ 9 00
Renting, repairing, etc		90 53
Teachers' wages		662 80
Fuel and contingencies		81 10
Fees of col. and treasurer		17 66
Salary of secretary		20 00
Other expenses		19 80
Total expenditures		$900 89
Cash on hand	$19 42	
Am't due from all sources	883 69	
Total resources	$903 11	
Am't due on unsettled bills	$45 00	
Am't debt of district	1005 65	
Total liabilities	$1050 65	
Liabilities in excess of resources	$147 54	
Estimated value of school property	$2000 00	

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

J. G. DAUBERMAN,
C. F. DEININGER,
J. WITMER WOLF,
Auditors.

June 5th, 1890.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Kidney Disease	50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. **Humphreys' Medicine Co.** 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (100 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N.Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption,** is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies.** He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

o——o FINE FARM o——o

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others containing

—— 82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES. ——

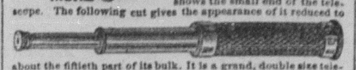
Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

2064

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

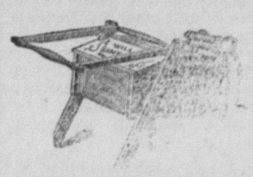


about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.



BECKER'S Patent Washing Machine Improved approaches nearer the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easy worked and washes perfectly clean. Circulars free. N. C. BAUGHMAN, [Mention The Reporter.] YORK, Pa. May15zm.

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7 n'y84

JAMES L. HAMILL,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

HENRY ROSSMAN,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

——o——

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o ——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

17jan1y

RUPTURE

DR. J. B. MAYER, 831 ARCH ST

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular. CURE GUARANTEED. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 2.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

COME AND SEE

—— THE FINEST LINE OF ——

Spring & Summer Goods

ever brought to this valley, and be astonished at the prices and quality of goods. None that will equal my goods in quality and price.

MY MOTTO: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFIT.

My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of

Dress Goods and Fine Ginghams

I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of

:-: CARPETS :-:

from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodand Willowware.

—— *I also carry a fine assortment of* ——

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place,

EZRA H. AUMAN,

COBURN BAZAAR, - - - COBURN, PA.

Spring and Summer!

——o——o——o——

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 56 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 25 a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
" "	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.		
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	New York	12 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.		
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	New York	6 20 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15a m
" "	Montandon	2 03 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
" "	Renovo	5 15 p m
" "	Kane	9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia	4 25 p m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 50 p m
" " "	Montandon	9 34 p m
" arrives at	Williamsport	10 30 p m
Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.		

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	12 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
" "	Renovo	10 15 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 p m
" "	Montandon	1 14 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo	4 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40 p m
" "	Montandon	7 42 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 00 p m
" "	Renovo	10 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 29 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 22 a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 a m
Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.		
SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
" "	Montandon	2 30 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20 a m
Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.		

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 20		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 25
2 22		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 15	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 01		9 05	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 16		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.46 p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't.

SALESMEN WANTED.

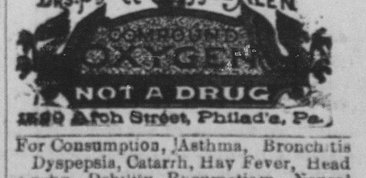
LOCAL OR TRAVELING

to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

15may3m

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
Treatment By Inhalation.



1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila
Rev. Victor L. Codrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, Sup. Police, Blanforn, Dorsetshire, Eng.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

——o——

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order Compound Oxygen.

The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING AND FLOOD.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

EASTON, Pa., June 5.—The rain storm here last night caused $6000 damage to goods in the basements of stores by the water overflowing the pavements where new sewers are being constructed. Lightning damaged three houses in South Easton, and considerable damage was done in the surrounding country by lightning. Clewell's undertaking establishment at Nazareth was destroyed, and the residence of Mrs. John Altemus, at the same place, was damaged. Thomas Altemus' barn, in Ross township, Monroe county, with some live stock, was destroyed. The barn was insured for $6,600.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 5.—The storm here last night was noted for a rainfall that fairly came in sheets of water, overflowing all the sewers of the city and flooding many cellars. Water in the canal rose 2½ feet above its level above the locks and for the first time ran over the locks in a flood, stopping the locking of boats for several hours this morning. During the storm the play of lightning and roll of thunder were almost continuous. In the town of Newfane the ample barns of Woodward and Jaques were struck by lightning and burned, involving a loss of $5,000 to $6,000, and as claimed by the owners, $2,000 more than the insurance.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 5.—Reports received at the railroad offices in this city say that the Milwaukee and Rock Island Railroad sustain severe losses at Weston, Underwood and Persia, and all trains are suspended on both roads. A fast stock train on the Illinois Central plunged into a washout at Ackley yesterday with seven carloads of cattle, over 100 head being killed.

The storm about Adair was the worst ever known there. Heavy clouds rolled up from the Northwest in the evening, and by 10 o'clock the wind was blowing a hurricane, and the rain fell in blinding sheets. Corn was badly washed out and orchards and gardens ruined in many places. A barn, near Anita, was struck by lightning and a valuable horse consumed. One farmer near there loses eight head of large pigs by their being washed out of a pen into a creek. A German farmer, northwest of Adair, whose residence and outbuildings are located on the lowlands, lost 60 head of hogs by drowning. His barn, corn-crib, hay stack and fences were carried away, and three feet of water stood in his residence, driving the family to the upper story.

John Cook, living east of Casey, had a $2000 stallion drowned in the Middle river, and came near losing his own life. No lives were lost in this vicinity.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—Over one inch of rain fell in this city yesterday, the city receiving the most thorough drenching in many months. The Milwaukee trains were all delayed several hours by washouts, and other roads also suffered. Two fatalities are reported from near Janesville, Minn. E. T. Taylor and son, Henry, farmers of Medo, were instantly killed by lightning about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They were standing in the door of a a large stock barn, and the barn was totally consumed by fire, including a large amount of hay and nine horses.

A TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

A BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS BURNING WHILE THE INMATES SLEEP.

ONE LIFE LOST AND SIX PERSONS BADLY BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The building No. 1633 Franklin avenue, the second floor of which is occupied as a tenement by several families, and the lower floor as a paint shop, was discovered to be on fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. The fire started on the second floor, and burned for about half an hour before it was discovered. When the alarm was turned in the fire was well under way. As soon as the firemen arrived a stream of water was turned on the burning building, but no effort was made to rescue the occupants, until loud screams from the second story indicated that there were helpless people inside. The firemen entered and found the family of Geo. Schlothman struggling in the smoke and flames in the two front rooms.

Mr. Schlothman was frightfully burned and was lying helpless on the floor. His wife and two children were also burned, and his father, an old man nearly 70 years of age, had been smothered to death in his bed. Charles Hauss, who occupied the rear apartments with his wife and child, had just left to go to work, and his wife and little son were caught in the flames. Mrs. Hauss could have escaped, but her little boy was so frightened that he ran under the bed, and in the frantic mother's efforts to save her child she was dangerously burned. The child was found in an unconscious condition, but the mother is able to speak. The injured were all taken to the dispensary.

Schlothman is not expected to live. The recovery of his two children is also doubtful, though Mrs. Schlothman may pull through.

Following is a list of casualties: George Schlothman, 32 years, badly burned; Annie Schlothman, his wife, badly burned about the head, neck, shoulders and arms, probably fatally; Harry Schlothman, 9 years; Walter Schlothman, 4 years; Mrs. Mary Hauss, burned about the head and arms, seriously; little son of Mary Hauss, badly burned.

After rescuing the inmates the firemen turned their attention to extinguishing the flames, which succumbed in a short time. The damage will amount to $10,000: insured.

A TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

BRADSHAW, IN NEBRASKA, STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

TWELVE KILLED AND TWENTY-NINE INJURED, EIGHT MORTALLY.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 4.—The *State Journal* party returned from the scene of the tornado in Bradshaw, York county, this evening, and brought a confirmation of the worst reports received of the destructiveness of the storm of Tuesday night. Bradshaw is a town of 500 people situated on the Nebraska railway, about 60 miles west of Lincoln.

The storm struck the town at 8.30 Tuesday evening, coming from the southwest. Scarcely a moment's warning was given, the roar of the whirlwind being the first notice that the terrified people heard. It struck the town fairly, and there was not left a single building. Every business house was made a total wreck and the principal street was filled with the ruins. In the extreme western part of the village a few houses are left with a semblance of their former appearance, but they are without windows and doors, and their contents were scattered broadcast over the prairie.

The depot building was crushed into kindling wood and every car standing there was wrecked, except one that was loaded with stock, and which was blown, without leaving the track, to York, a distance of nine miles. The telegraph lines were prostrated, and when the car arrived at York it was feared that some disaster had occurred. A messenger went up the track, and at midnight returned with the news of the disaster.

The fire bells were rung and in a short time large numbers of the people were on their way to give assistance. At the same time a special train left Lincoln with physicians and other relief.

It was found that a Russian settlement near the town was struck, and the report is that nine persons were killed there outright. The physicians say that in all 12 are dead, 8 mortally wounded and perhaps 21 hurt more or less seriously.

Governor Thayer to-day ordered the York militia to the scene to assist in caring for the property. He also sent sixty tents and supplies on a special train, which left Lincoln this evening. The *State Journal* has opened a subscription list for the sufferers, and the contributions are very liberal.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

FATAL HAVOC OF A CLOUD BURST IN IOWA.

THREE LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST—OTHERS REPORTED DROWNED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 2.—A special to the *Nonpareil* from Missouri Valley reports the almost total destruction of the village of Loveland, eight miles below that point, by a huge waterspout yesterday. Loveland is located in the Beyer Valley, in a gully. A terrific storm, amounting to a cloud burst, passed over the valley, breaking about a mile above town, sweeping down the street and leaving hardly a house in the town. The loss of life, as far as has been heard from, includes Mrs. Sayles, an aged lady, and son. There are others whose names are now unknown. One family was taken off the tree tops, the next morning, where they had been swept by the flood. One of the family was swept past and drowned. The search for the missing bodies is so far unsuccessful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Lewis J. Haun, cashier of the National Bank in Washington, New Jersey, on the 2d, fatally injured his wife. He choked her and threw her down stairs, breaking her back. The cause of the assault is not stated. William Jackson on the 2d shot and killed Ida Dean, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He fired two bullets at her and then shot himself in the heart, but not fatally. They had lived together, and the woman, after leaving him, had refused to live with him again.

—Mrs. Robert Morrow attempted to light a fire with kerosene at her home in Durango, Colorado, on the 1st. An explosion occurred which set fire to the clothes of the woman, her 4-year-old son and her young baby. They all three perished in the house, which was burned before assistance could be rendered.

—Willie and Harry Patterson, aged respectively 12 and 9 years, were drowned while bathing in the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the afternoon of the 2d. John Starr was drowned by falling out of a boat on the Christiana river on the 2d. George Hayes, a brakeman, was killed at Windsor, Ontario, on the 2d, by being caught between cars. Hayes was the principal witness for the Dominion in the celebrated Birchell-Benwell murder case. A family named Campeau, living in Lake George, a village 40 miles from Ottawa, Ontario, were poisoned on the 1st by eating wild parsnips. Two boys died and the doctor fears that the grandfather and another child will die.

—A crowd of white boys in St. Louis captured a crazy negro man on the evening of the 2d and took him to the river, intending to duck him. When they got him in the water his cries attracted the attention of a policeman, and at his approach the boys fled. They left the negro in the water and he was drowned. Two of the boys have been arrested. A gang of negroes and tramps had a row on the outskirts of Centralia, Illinois, on the 2d, in which three men were wounded, one fatally. Bud Lindsay, a Deputy U. S. Marshal, on the 2d, shot and killed Kilts, a distiller, in Campbell county, Tennessee. Lindsay wanted a gallon of whisky and Kilts refused to sell it.

—Lightning struck a powder house owned by Tracy & Avery, near Mansfield, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 3d, and a terrific explosion followed. The dwelling of Henry Roost, just across the road, was destroyed. A 15-months-old child was killed and the mother and another child badly injured. Four members of the family poisoned by eating wild parsnips, near Lake George, Ontario, are now dead, and it is feared that the other three will die. A party of young people left Leadville, Colorado, on the 2d, on a fishing trip down the Arkansas river. When they reached the Midland bridge a young man named Brennan attempted to assist Annie Berry and Laura May to cross upon a plank which was laid across the stream. When in the centre of the plank it turned, throwing all three into the roaring waters. After a hard struggle Brennan managed to save himself, but the girls were drowned.

—Part of the ruins of an old church in Freeport, Illinois, fell on the 3d, carrying down with it five men, all of whom were injured, Charles Rudolph and Peter Zimmerman, it is feared, fatally. A runaway team in Clarksville, Iowa, on the 3d, killed Mrs. Loboek and injured her daughter.

—John Kane, aged 4 years, on the 2d, fell into a mill pond in Dedham, Massachusetts, and was swept the whole length of the covered flume, 150 feet, in a raging torrent six feet deep. He was taken out of the rack near the wheel in an unconscious condition, but was soon resuscitated. He was apparently uninjured.

—A cloud burst near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the morning of the 4th, did great damage along Mosquito creek. The little town of Underwood was partially wrecked, a number of cattle and hogs were drowned, and the total loss is estimated at $150,000. T. N. Taggett, Edward Goodchild, William Holmes and Matthew Ringle, farmers, were struck by lightning near Caro, Michigan, on the evening of the 3d. Goodchild and Holmes were killed. The others are recovering. The large barns attached to the Warren House, in Belvidere, New Jersey, were struck by lightning on the evening of the 4th and burned to the ground. A young trotting horse valued at $800 was burned to death. Several adjoining barns were also burned. Durning a thunder storm at Plainfield, New Jersey, on the evening of the 4th, a tree was blown across the roadway on Crescent avenue, knocking down a live electriclight wire. Rambo, the $30 00 trotter belong to John Chandler, was being driven back from the track of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association by his trainer, George Sadler, when the animal shied at the fallen tree and ran against the wire. The horse was killed instantly and the trainer was hurled in the air. Rambo had a record of 2.20, and was being put in a condition for the mid summer meeting.

—A freight train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad on the 3d struck a local freight standing on the main track at Enon, Ohio. The engines and ten cars, filled with grain, were torn to pieces. Engineer John Pebble, of Galion, was probably fatally injured. The loss will reach nearly $50,000. W. G. Comstock, assistant professor of chemistry at Yale College, while experimenting in the laboratory on the 3d, burned his hand with a preparation so severely that it will probably have to be amputated. A ladle of molten steel was accidentally overturned at the Allegheny Bessemer Works, in Duquesne, Pa., on the 4th, 4th and five men were burned, Thos. Holland, fatally.

—A statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that there was a net decrease of $6,800,122 in the circulation during the month of May, and a net increase of $6,479,504 in money and bullion in the Treasury during the same period.

—Bernard Heeny, a life convict in prison in Joliet, Illinois, who received word a few days ago that his sentence had been commuted and that he would be free next October, dropped dead on the 3d while telling his good fortune to Neebe, the Anarchist. His excessive joy, it is thought, produced heart disease. The dead man was an iron moulder at Rock Island. On his marriage day he and a number of his companions were boisterously celebrating, and in an altercation with a police captain the officer was killed.

—W. S. Underwood, a prominent merchant, in Trinidad, Colorado, was on the 4th found lying dead behind the counter of his store with a bullet in his head and a stiletto wound near his jugular. Everything indicated that he had been murdered, with a view of robbery.

—A despatch from Amboy, Illinois, says: Grace Gridley, the 19-year-old daughter of a prominent business man, has been sleeping soundly for nearly two months. She went to bed in her usual health the night of March 15, and could not be aroused from sleep the next morning. After sleeping about a week she roused up somewhat, and, getting out of bed, walked over to a rocking chair, where she immediately went to sleep, and has not awakened since. Her cheeks are rosy and breathing regular, and her sleep is seemingly as normal as that of an infant. All attempts to arouse her are fruitless. She is fed regularly with liquids. Her case puzzles all the doctors.

—J. H. Holt, a cattle dealer, arrived in Denver, Colorado, on the 5th, and gave an account of an Indian massacre, which occureed in the upper Green river several days ago. He says that a party of Indians that had become intoxicated with whisky furnished by ranchmen came to the camp of the Government Surveyors and demanded more "fire water." It being refused, the Indians attacked the party, killing Chief Engineer Crittenden, in charge of the third division of the Government survey, and Chain-bearers E. W. Timberlake, George E. Woods and Henry Overmeyer. Jesse Lee, assistant engineer, was left on the field for dead, but recovered sufficiently to get to a neighboring ranch, where he lies in a precarious condition.

—The grain elevator of James McMullin, at Mount Forest, Ontario, was struck by lightning on the morning of the 5th, and burned to the ground. The Browning Mill, near Arcadia, Rhode Island, was consumed by lightning, on the 5th.

—A two year-old child of A. O Logue attempted to cross the railroad track at Edwardsville, near Alton, Illinois, on the 5th, in front of an approaching train. The mother seeing the child's peril, rushed to the rescue, and had just reached the spot when the train struck the child, crushing it. The mother's arm was caught and terribly mangled. She sustained internal injuries, and her recovery is doubtful. William Diemer, a carpenter, was overcome by the heat at Fremont, Ohio, on the 5th, and died at night.

—It is reported that 60 people were poisoned at a picnic near Union City, Michigan, on the 3d, by drinking milk from improperly cleaned cans. For a time it was feared that seven of them would die, but all are now reported to be recovering.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 2d, a conference was ordered on the Naval Appropriation bill. Mr. Plumb introduced the Silver bill prepared by Mr. St. Johns, of New York, and it was referred. The Silver bill was discussed by Messrs. Morrill and Harris. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill—canteen provision included—was agreed to by a vote of 35 to 8. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 3d, Mr. Davis, from the Conference Committee on the Dependent Pension bill, reported a disagreement. On a point of order by Mr. Edmunds, the report was withdrawn until a report shall be made to the House. The Senate bill to prevent adulteration of food and drugs were reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Edmund's resolution for an investigation of the Fish Commission was discussed and went over. Bills were passed to amend the international revenue laws in regard to fermented liquors. The Silver bill was discussed by Messrs. Pugh and Farwell. The Fortification bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 4th, the resolution for an inquiry into the management of the Fish Commission was agreed to. The Chair announced the select committee on the bilil to establish a University of the United States, Mr. Edmunds being chairman. The Fortification bill was passed, with amendments. A concurrent resolution was passed correcting an error in the Customs Administrative bill. Mr. Frye offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to form alliances with foreign countries for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 5th, the House bill to establish a national military park on the battlefield of Chickamauga was reported and placed on the calendar. The Silver bill was discussed by Messrs. Hiscock Sherman, Teller, Stewart and Aldrich, and went over. Bills were passed granting pensions to the widows of Rear Admiral Donalson and Commander Winslow, of the Kearsarge. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 2d, nothing of general importance was done, only local bills being disposed of.

In the House on the 3d, the entire session was occupied with the consideration of the Alabama contested case of McDuffie vs. Turpin. It was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 4th, the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to. A further conference was ordered on the Dependent Pensions bill. The contested case of McDuffie vs. Turpin, of Alabama, was resumed; the majority report seating McDuffie was agreed to by a party vote, and McDuffie was sworn in. Mr. McKinley presented a concurrent resolution making a correction in the Customs Administrative bill. The Democrats ordered the yeas and nays and refrained from voting, but the resolution was declared adopted, the Speaker counting a quorum. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 5th, the Silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Conger, of Iowa, offered the caucus measure as a substitute. Amendments were offered by Messrs. McComas, of Maryland; Taylor, of Illinois, and O'Donnell, of Michigan—this being all that could be offered under the rules. Mr. Bland sought recognition, but was ignored by the Speaker. Pending debate on the bill the House adjourned.

One of the most marvelous features of astronomical photography is the way that a camera will register the images of stars invisible to the human eyes. The same instrument which shows to the human eyes stars of the fourteenth magnitude, which in the entire heavens would register about forty-four million stars, shows to the photographic eye no less than one hundred and thirty-four millions. After an exposure of one hour and twenty minutes a photographic negative of the whole firmament would display to the astonished gaze of the beholder a luminous dust of four hundred millions of stars.

Dr. Rothrock, professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, is preparing for the establishment in his department of a museum, which promises to be of unusual industrial importance. Few steps that the institution has taken lately tend to bring it into as close contact with the manufacturing interests of the country as this seems likely to do. The new collection, to be called the museum of economic botany, will consist of specimens of all kinds of woods, vegetable fibers, grains and drugs, arranged so as to illustrate the processes of manufacture from the raw product and the various uses to which each material may be put

THE VALUE OF ETIQUETTE.

What Her Manifold Laws Mean if Properly Observed.

The foolish girl who laughs at etiquette, and says she will not be bound by its rules, is the one you may be certain who does not possess the virtue of consideration and who makes friends only to lose them. The laws of etiquette are the best and kindest in the world, for they were arranged by hundreds of wise heads during hundreds of years to make life run more smoothly and to make each person more comfortable.

You are in sorrow because some one dear to you has died—some friend who is loving, but injudicious, calls and wants to insist upon seeing you. You know that the sympathy she offers will only reopen the old wounds; you cannot bear to be rude to her, but Madame Etiquette steps in, announces that you must not see visitors because you are in mourning, and so you are not harassed, your friend's feelings are not hurt, and it is the law of good society that has protected you.

You have been to a large party where house was decorated with many flowers; you remember as you left the supper room that it looked a scene of confusion, and you wondered when it would ever return to its normal condition. It is demanded that you shall make a call and tell your hostess of the pleasure she has given you. Again, etiquette respects comfort and claims that your call must be made within two weeks of the day after the dance; so that by this rule the household has time to return to its usual state before there is an influx of visitors.

You have just told Dick that you will be his wife; and the one thing you dread is the giggling and staring to which you will have to submit because in the small village in which you live the kindly thought of the dignified lady, Madame Etiquette, is either forgotten or not appreciated. Now, be wise and take some married friend into your confidence; let her give a tea or a luncheon, and invite your girl friends, and at it she will say, putting her arm around you, "I want you to wish Lillian all the happiness possible, because in a very short time she is going to be married to Mr. Richard Steele." So the story is told at once, and all the little embarrassments, the inuendoes and the embarrassing wonderment are done away with.

Sorrow or shame, because of some one living, invades your home. You feel your cheeks redden because of the conduct of some one near and dear to you. And you wonder what the world will say to you. My poor girl, the well-trained world says nothing; your friends come to see you, you receive your invitations, and nobody makes you feel conscious of what has happened. This is not hardheartedness; it is consideration. To utterly ignore a disgrace for which the innocent suffer is the kindest lesson that Madame Etiquette has ever taught.

She is even wise in dictating the hours for making visits; to your girl friends she suggests any time between three and six o'clock—which gives you an opportunity to have entirely finished up whatever you wish to do in the morning, to have had your luncheon or dinner, and to be busy only with book or fancy work after three o'clock. To your men friends, from eight to nine is the proper hour at which to appear; then the cares of the day are over and you are at liberty to entertain in the way you think best.

To shrug your shoulders at what etiquette demands is simply to announce yourself very ignorant, for her laws, properly observed, mean protection for the innocent, consideration for the young, consolation for the suffering and congratulation for the happy.

A Big Electrical Storm.

The Cunard Line steamship Aurania recently had a lively time when about 80 miles off Fire Island. About 8 o'clock a severe thunder storm came up and the lightning lit up the heavens at short intervals. Suddenly the ship became a mass of liquid fire. The passengers crowded the deck, in spite of the rain which was falling. For a time considerable excitement prevailed. The electric storm, which Captain Dutton says was the most brilliant he ever saw, lasted until 10 o'clock; then all was utter darkness. During the time the electricity was playing its fantastic tricks on board the Aurania, the lightning struck uncomfortably near the vessel several times. No damage, whatever, was done, but the storm and the fright caused many headaches, particularly among the ladies.

Washington's Largest Tree.

Three miles east of Snohomish city stands what is said to be the largest tree in the State of Washington. It is a dead cedar which has been hollowed out by fire, the top being broken off, so that the tree is only about 60 feet high. A Seattle *Press* man, who stepped inside the tree through the narrow opening left by the fire, "made ten three-foot paces from side to side. Inside this large trunk is a spacious room, into which fifty people could crowd. About the tree are traces of Indian encampments, and it surely proved a complete shelter from the storms for very large bands of warriors. The tree is perhaps over 1000 years old."

PRESERVING THE VOICE.

Madame Patti Pleasantly Discusses a Very Interesting Subject.

How I have "so marvelously conserved the fulness, purity and flexibility" of my voice is a question I will gladly answer so far as I can.

I say so far as I can, for the observations of my life-time show me that some voices will wear out or become thin and cracked after a very few years' service, no matter what is done for them. I mean that the first causes of the preservation of the voice lie in nature having given from the start a perfect vocal machinery, if I may put it that way. Without being anatomical, I may say that Heaven kindly gifted me with vocal organs of whose capacity the public has kindly judged, and at the same time made them so hardy that they have been able to defy successfully the extraordinary changes of climate, of heat and cold, of dry air and moist air, and the fatigue and worry incidental to the career of a world-circling singer. In fine, nothing but a constitution hardy all through can sustain a public singer at the height of her profession. It is the story of all the great artists of the past as well as the present.

Do not imagine on that account that I consider myself exempt from all precautions. On the contrary, no one can be more particular about my daily life than I am. If I am not liable to colds, sore throats and so on, I do not for that reason court them by reckless exposure. If my voice has never failed me I do not put it to all manner of needless strains. The diamond is hard, but we do not try to drill holes in rocks with our solitaires.

Many good voices and some great voices are ruined in this way; but a very different thing from this recklessness is a proper use of the voice. A true voice—one that always sings in tune—can not be cultivated; it is born of a perfect ear. Compass may be developed and flexibility, too, but nature soon puts on her bars, and revenges herself for over-training. Roundness and purity of tone are the first things sacrificed; the result is painful.

I have heard many pretty American voices, and I am sure that America will develop great singers, but it must be borne in mind that no good result will follow from making the training too severe. When the great singer comes she will be known by her physical endurance as well as by the *timbre* and wealth of her tones. I love America, and I wish her great singers to the end of time.—Adelina Patti, in *N. Y. Morning Journal*.

A Good Dog Story.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* writes that this story of a dog's sagacity may be depended upon as true: During the meeting of the British Association at Glascow, a friend of mine had occasion to go one day from that place to Greenock on business. Hearing, on his arrival, that the person he wished to see was out, but expected shortly to return home, he determined to take a stroll about the town, to which he was a stranger. In the course of his walk he turned into a baker's shop and bought a bun. As he stood at the door of the shop eating his bun, a large dog came up and begged for a share, which he got and seemed to enjoy, coming back for piece after piece. "Does the dog belong to you?" my friend asked of the shop-woman. "No," she answered; "but he spends most of his time here and begs half-pennies from the people who pass." "Half-pennies! What good can they do him?" "Oh, he knows very well what to do with them; he comes into the shop and buys cakes!"

This seemed rather a remarkable instance of cleverness, even for the cleverest of animals; so, by the way of testing its reality, my friend went out of the shop into the street, where he was immediately accosted by the dog, who begged for something with all eloquence of which a dog is capable. He offered him a half-penny, and was rather surprised to see him accept it readily and walk with the air of a regular customer into the shop, where he put his forepaw on the counter and held out the half penny towards the attendant. The young woman produced a bun, but that did not suit the dog and he held his money fast. "Ah," said she, "I know what he wants," and took down from a shelf a plate of short bread. This was right; the dog paid his half-penny, took his short bread, and ate it with decorous satisfaction. When he had quite finished he left the shop, and my friend, much amused, followed him, and when he again begged, found another half-penny for him, and saw the whole process gone through a second time.—*Evangelical Messenger*.

The Power of Small Things.

Consider the enormous power that is wielded by even the most insignificant of inanimate objects.

The slightest bit of bric-a-brac, if it is not dusted every day, will vent its spite by telling the caller a naughty tale concerning its mistress; an old foreign coin will persecute its possessor with urgent entreaties to get other rare coins and start a collection. Plain living and high thinking will not rescue one from the despotism of things, for his library like many tongued demon, will not cease to remind him of the books he has not got, and twit him with his ignorance.—*Toronto Globe*.

A Housekeeper's Tragedy.

One day as I wandered I heard a complaining
And saw a poor woman the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on her doorsteps ('twas raining),
And this was her wail as she wielded the broom:

"Oh, life is a toil and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade and riches will flee;
And pleasures will dwindle and prices they double,
And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to a bonnet;
There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it;
There's nothing that lasts but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud; it's slush in November;
The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust;
In Fall the leaves litter; in muggy September
The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks rust

"There are worms in the cherries and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar and mice in the pies;
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches and damaging flies:

"With grease and with grime from corner to centre,
Forever at war and forever alert,
No rest for a day lest the enemy enter—
I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night in my dreams I was stationed forever
On a bare little isle in the midst of the sea:
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor
To sweep off the waves as they swept over me.

"Alas, 'twas no dream. Again I behold it;
I yield, I am helpless my fate to avert."
She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded,
Then laid down and died and was buried in dirt.

—*Exchange.*

The May Queen.

BY ISABEL SMITHSON.

Such delightful goings-on had never been thought of before in the little hamlet of Fairview. There was to be real ice-cream (made by the minister's wife), and cake and jelly and sandwiches and lemonade, all in the cedar-grove. The boys had spent their spare time in putting up a May-pole, and making the most beautiful throne with soft cushions; they had fixed a canopy of ever-green boughs over an old gig, and decorated the whole with flags and ribbons, and in this royal chariot the queen of May was to be drawn round by farmer Bronson's snow-white heifer. The school-children had been for weeks practising a May-chorus, and some of them were to "speak pieces"; then there were to be games of every kind, and a dance on the grass. The minister's wife and Miss Payton, the school-teacher, had planned it all, but not even they knew who the queen would be. That was to be decided by the children's votes on May-day before the games and feasting began. The grown-up people were invited to come and look on, but the only one who could vote was the school-teacher, and her vote was to count as *three!*

"It will be the loveliest fun we have ever had," said the children.

Every one was to be at the grove at ten o'clock, so there was no school that day; the boys were busy brushing their clothes, and the girls crimping their hair and putting on clean dresses. Some of them even had new ones on purpose, prettily printed cambrics or light ginghams with ruffles and frills.

Lulu Lane got up at dawn of day, and looked out to see if the clouds that worried every one yesterday were really gone. A lovely clear sky smiled down at her, and she ran to her mother in delight.

"It isn't going to rain at all" she cried, "it will be a beautiful day. Oh, Mamma,—please give me my pink dress, I want to get ready now," and she began singing the first line of the May-chorus,

"May-day, May-day, brightly breaking!"

"I am sorry dear, that your dress is so faded" said her mother regretfully, "and there is a patch on each elbow. I have made it look as neat as I could, but—"

"Oh, never mind the patches," said Lulu, "I don't care about them. What does it matter, if the dress is neat and clean? That's what you always say, Mamma. I'd rather wear my oldest calico than miss the May-party. Mamie Dale thinks she is sure to be the queen, because she's been at the head of the class for a week, but Bob Fisher said yesterday, 'not one of the boys will vote for a girl who always laughs when a fellow gets 'down foot,' and lots of the girls are going to vote for me; they told me so. You must be sure to be down at the grove in time to see the crowning."

At half past eight Mrs. Lane said to Lulu, "I am going to the village now, and shall not come home until the party is over, so lock the door when you leave. You'll find me down in the grove."

"Very well Mamma," said Lulu, a little later she smoothed her hair, put on her sun-bonnet, and after locking the house-door, turned her steps towards the cedar-grove, singing as she went.

She had only reached the first cross-roads, however, when a young man came rattling along in a gig, and stopped when he saw her to say:

"Are you Widow Lane's little girl?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I am glad I met you. Here's a letter for old Mrs. Deane who lives somewhere on the hill. It's from her grandson Charley that she thought was lost at sea. I saw him in town yesterday and he's coming up here to-day. He gave me this note and begged me to send it by one of the neighbors to his grandmother, for he is afraid that the news of his death will kill her. He said that perhaps Widow Lane's little girl would carry it, if I could bring it as far as here. Here's the letter, you will go at once?"

Poor Lulu! She knew the way very well to Granny Deane's, it was a good two hours' walk. It would be at least two o'clock before she could get down to the grove, and by that time the May-and then she knew that there was no May-party for her this year.

Up the road she went, running as fast as she could, hoping that if she ran "every step of the way there and back," she might still be in time to see a little of the fun. But oh, how tired she was when she reached the top of the first hill! How she panted and gasped and wondered whether she should ever be able to get her breath again. It was not a bit of use to run, for now she was obliged to sit down on a big rock to rest, and taking off her sun-bonnet she began fanning her hot face and brushing her hair back from her forehead. From where she sat she could see over the valley for miles around, could even make out the May-pole down by the cedar-grove, and see crowds and crowds of people going along the roads.

"It must be after ten o'clock," she thought to herself, "what will they say to my not being there? And oh, what party would be over. Should she go? Was there no one else to carry the letter? No, indeed, not one, for grown up people were too busy, and not a child could be found on May-day to go such a distance.

"Won't you take it?" said the young man, for she had not answered his last question, but stood looking straight before her, wishing her mother were there to tell her what to do. She remembered how the poor old woman had fainted away when the bad news came, and how every one had said that she would not live very long, for Charley was the only relative she had on earth.

"Think how glad old Mrs. Deane would be to hear that her grandson is not dead," said the young man earnestly. "There's a good girl," he added as Lulu took the letter and turned away quickly, "but you will take it at once—you promise?"

"Yes, I promise," said the little girl, will Miss Payton think, and Mamma! It will be all right when I get back and tell them, but then the games and dancing will be over, the queen crowned and the ice-cream and everything eaten up." Poor Lulu put her head down on the hard rock and cried as she had never cried before. In a few minutes, however, she was walking slowly towards Granny Deane's again, drying her eyes and trying not to look back at the scarlet ribbons floating from the May-pole.

There were no houses on the hill nothing but fields and woods, and Lulu did not meet a single person, except old farmer Black going to the village in his wagon. He pulled up in surprise, and when she told him the news exclaimed in a pleased tone, "Well, I never! So the young fellow isn't drowned at all—oh you can't trust those newspapers—if that don't beat all. Well, I'm right glad—poor old Granny! Get up, Tom" and he cracked his whip and went on.

When Lulu reached the old woman's cottage, she was surprised to find the garden over-run with weeds, the gate wide open and everything in disorder. In the house it was just as bad; the floor unswept, the fire out, the table standing with Granny's untouched meal upon it—the whole place plainly showing that the old woman had forgotten all else since she was told of her grandson's death. By the fire-place sat the old Granny, bent nearly double in her chair. She was rocking to and fro and making a low moaning sound, and when Lulu patted her shoulder and whispered that she had good news, Granny only moaned the more and kept repeating:

"My boy is dead, he's dead. He was all I had, and he is gone; my poor dear boy, my Charley, my darling!"

"But he isn't dead!" cried Lulu," the ship isn't lost—look, here is a letter for you in his own writing; shall I read it to you, Granny?" and pushing back a window shutter that was keeping out the May sunshine, the little girl opening the letter read it aloud. It was short, only saying that there had been a mistake; that the ship he was in had come safe to port, and he would be with his dear old grandmother the next day.

"Think of it, Granny—to-day, don't you understand?"

She understood, but for a minute she was dumb with joy, then with a fervent "Heaven bless you, darling," she dropped her white head on the child's shoulder and began to sob, and Lulu gently stroked the silvery hair and forgot all about the May-party. After a while Granny dried her eyes and looked round the little room.

"Aren't you ashamed?" said Lulu, smiling: "such an untidy room and garden for Charley to come home to! Let me help you fix them?"

In another minute the two were bustling about at a great rate, sweeping, dusting, washing dishes, weeding the flower beds, dressing up Granny herself in a clean gown and apron, and when it was all done, Lulu started for home, leaving the old woman standing at the gate with her wrinkled face beaming with smiles.

Down the road skipped the little girl, stopping now and then to gather a flower, and only remembering her disappointment when she came in sight of the May-pole again, but this time instead of crying she began to sing,

"May-day, May-day brightly breaking,
Thro' the mist of April-showers,"

She stopped short to look at a bird which had just lighted on the fence close by, and then, to her great surprise, she heard some voices singing the next lines of the May-chorus:

"Let us from our slumbers waking,
Welcome in your happy hours!"

How delightful! Some of the children were going home that way, she would run and meet them. The next minute she passed the turn of the road and saw a group of her play-mates before her, and better still, there was the May-queen's car with two boys leading the white heifer who was decked out with wreaths of flowers.

"The queen of May, is here to-day,
And gives us all a holida !

sang Lulu going towards them, but they began to laugh when they heard her, and one of them cried gaily, "You must not sing that verse, Lulu, you must just step into the car and sit with hands folded—you're the Queen."

She the Queen, the Queen of May! Was it only a dream or "really true and no make believe," when they helped her into the seat of honor, and then turned the car around and set off for the cedar-grove.

She was too much astonished to speak, but her play-mates explained everything, talking all at once. They had waited and waited for her to come, and had played "oats, peas, beans," until they were tired; and no one knew where she could be, but at last farmer Black came along on his way to the village, and said that he had passed Lulu Lane away up on the hill, and told why she was there. Then Miss Payton ordered the voting to begin at once. Every single child there voted for the same person—and Miss Payton had said Lulu Lane deserved it all for being so kind to a poor old woman—then they had got the car and heifer ready and come to the foot of the hill to meet the May-queen. The grove was crowded with mothers and fathers when the little procession came up, singing, and every one clapped hands for the Queen—Widow Lane louder than the rest. Lulu was crowned with a wreath of May-flowers, and then the merry-makings began, and there never was seen in all the world a happier May party than that one.

Just as the golden sun was going down, a young man dashed by on horse back, waving his hat above his head and shouting:

"Hurrah! Can't stop now children—three cheers for the May-queen, hip, hip, hurrah!"

It was Granny Dean's boy Charley.—*American Agriculturist.*

In The Sick Room.

MEDICATING AND NURSING.

Are by no means the same and should never be confounded with each other. Of course, a physician may also be a nurse, but it must be an extreme case that can induce the nurse to assume the responsibility of administering drugs unauthorized when a patient with a serious ailment is in her care. To be sure, there are certain aids to cure and to comfort that may and should be applied by the nurse, but drugs are not among them. Parents may, if they have the courage to assume the responsibility, administer patent medicine to their children at critical moments, but no other person has this right, and it is even held that *no one*, other than a regular physician, is morally or legally at liberty to tamper with a sick person's chances of life and death by administering poisons—and all drugs are poisons.

It may be argued that like conditions in patients of the same age and similar constitutions call for the same medicaments, and that a clever, cool-headed mother may thus be almost certain as to the result of administering such drugs; but conditions are sometimes so deceptive that a physician should be summoned when practicable, so that in case of subsequent disaster, the mother will not have cause to reproach herself for carelessness or neglect.

But there are certain conditions of the patient which call for amelioration that is entirely within the province of the nurse; and there are also certain symptoms or forerunners of illness that the mother or nurse should be able to recognize and prescribe for. The responsibility of noting the approach of an ailment while it is not yet near at hand belongs to the nurse, and so does that of keeping serious conditions at bay until the doctor arrives.

SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS.

There are many unmistakable symtoms that should demand the mother's instant attention, if she be not too much preoccupied with other matters than the physical well-being of those near to her. Lack of appetite, indifference to affairs that are commonly of interest, wandering pains that are mentioned but not seriously complained of, exhibition of lassitude by a temperament that is naturally active and buoyant, paling or flushing of the face, white or blue tintings about the mouth, aching of the limbs or back, shivering or nausea, a dry or slightly sore throat, a quick cough and sleeplessness, all these are indications of disturbed health that in many cases, however, may be restored to its normal condition by the simplest precautions, if taken in time. The patient should at once be put to bed to rest and, if possible, to sleep. A sponge-bath of warm but not hot alcohol and water should follow this rest, and next morning the child should eat a slight, appetizing breakfast of nourishing and easily digested food before dressing, and should pass the day without activity or excitement, the room being aired frequently in winter, while in summer the windows will be thrown wide open and patient amply covered. This day of repose affords nature an opportunity to do a work which she is always striving to accomplish, and it also gives the mother leisure to watch for and usually to discover the cause of the disturbance, which may be removable or avoidable in the future. Two grains of quinine a day is a safe preventive for a child in the above circumstances, while six grains will prove efficacious for an adult.

If there is constipation, an enema of tepid Castile soap-suds will regulate the bowels, unless the case is serious. If improvement is not apparent in a day or two; if there is dizziness, chilliness, unquiet sleep or serious sleepiness; if the skin is hot and dry or cold and moist; or if the patient is thirsty and has a quick, thin pulse or loose discharges, send at once for a physician. In the meantime wrap the child in a sheet and place him in a tub full of water at a temperature of ninety-six to ninety-eight degrees, keeping it at that point by adding hot water from time to time. The patient should remain in the water not less than fifteen minutes; twenty minutes would be better. Three tablespoonfuls of household ammonia added to the water will render the bath more effective, and if ammonia is not at hand, two table-spoonfuls of baking-soda that has first been dissolved in hot water may be used instead. When the bath is ended have in readiness a warm, dry sheet to take the place of the one left in the tub, and in cold weather fold a warm blanket at once over this sheet, putting the patient to bed immediately. The child's flesh may be rubbed gently with a warm, soft towel used under the blanket to prevent a chill, for even in a warmed room the dry air may cool an exposed wet surface by too rapid evaporation. As the body is being gone over from head to foot, the damp sheet should be drawn away, leaving the blanket next the skin. If the patient feels drowsy after this refreshing and remedial bath, encourage him to sleep, and listen to see if he mutters or is unnaturally disturbed during sleep, as these are symptoms of threatened fever with which the doctor should be made at once acquainted.

PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY.

If indications of pneumonia or pleurisy are present, make a thick poultice by stirring linseed-meal into boiling hot water, and apply to the chest; the meal should be spread quickly an inch thick over a hot cloth laid upon a hot board or tray and then besmeared with vaseline or olive or castor oil and applied to the chest and to the back. It is a serious mistake to suppose that the back of the lungs requires no attention. Loss of appetite, a flushed face and a pain in the lower part of the back, followed presently by shortness of breath and difficulty of speech, with quick, sharp pains in the side mean either pneumonia, pleurisy or both. Of course, a physician is called immediately, but the jacket of hot linseed poultice is what he would have ordered had he been present earlier, so an important step in defence against the disease has been taken before his arrival.

The patient who objects to food should be given strong beef-essence, egg-nog, hot but not boiled milk with the white of an egg beaten into it, or a wine whey, administering the nourishment in small quantities but at very short intervals to maintain the sufferer's strength, which ebbs with great rapidity as the disease progresses. Keep the temperature of the room not below seventy degrees both night and day, nor above that, if it is possible to regulate it. Do not uncover the patient even for a moment, and protect his shoulders, which are lifted by pillows to aid his breathing, with extra wraps of warm texture and light weight. Keep the apartment well aired by means of a door leading into another room, in which the windows are lowered from the top; if possible, have an open fire to aid the air current. In Summer a lighted lamp may be placed in the fireplace to create a current through the chimney. See that the feet are warm; if they are not, place by them a bottle or rubber bag of hot water wrapped in a towel, or a bag of heated salt or sand.

The medicines prescribed must be administered with exactness and promptitude, because in pneumonia vigilance is often the only thing that can save the sufferer's life. Save the saliva, which should be dropped by the patient into a small hand cuspador rather than upon a cloth, for the doctor's inspection; and also be careful to save any other excretion that the medical man may ask to see. Maintain the sick person in perfect tranquility, preparing as much of the medicines, etc., as possible outside the sick chamber. Preserve a cheerful countenance and an even voice, and do not talk of symptoms or of medicines in the patient's presence. Keep but one gas-jet burning in the room, because the flame consumes the vitality of the air; and shade the light from the eyes of the sufferer. If a lamp is used, be sure there is not the slightest odor of oil, nor the faintest smoke to enter the already overburdened lungs. Wear a noiseless, washable dress and cloth shoes, and see that the hinges of the door are oiled to prevent creaking; one movement of a noisy door may break a slumber during which life was to have returned, and the interruption of repose may turn the scale beyond recovery. Should the patient remain asleep for any considerable time carefully scrutinize his face if the room is not light enough for the purpose, a candle shaded by the hand will serve to display the countenance. In case the features seem drawn or the face is paler than usual, it may be taken as an indication of waning vitality, which must be immediately restored by means of the food or stimulants ordered by the physician to be kept in readiness for such emergencies. Both should always be within easy reach, but should not be heated in the patient's presence, if avoidable; a spirit lamp or a gas support placed in the next room or just outside the door will answer admirably. These particular directions regarding food are applicable to all cases of serious illness.—*The Delineator.*

Travelling Children.

There is much written nowadays concerning the home amusement of children. Would it not be well if suggestions were offered for the entertainment of the little people while traveling? Any one who has made a long railway journey must have had her sympathies aroused for the tired little mortals for whom no provision had been made for varying the monotony of the trip, says the *Housekeeper*. The mothers or aunts accompanying them were provided with books or knitting work, but the poor children had not even strings to play cat's cradle.

No wonder that under these circumstances they fidgeted and wearied their companions, until traveling with children was voted a bore. If a new picture book, a pencil and paper, a game or a small doll had been provided, to be brought out at the first appearance of restlessness, the vote might have been different.

A lady starting on a journey with two children placed in her satchel some pieces of cardboard, scissors and lead pencils. After the novelty of car-riding had worn off this wise woman produced her treasures. One child cut the cardboard into pieces three-quarters of an inch square, the other printed on each square a letter. The alphabet was repeated many times. Then each formed words from the letters and gave to the other to make out. In this way they amused themselves for hours.

The mother might have taken the game from home with less trouble to herself, but well she knew there would be more satisfaction in making it for themselves. Paper dolls were cut and extensive wardrobes fashioned from bright-colored paper that had been thoughtfully provided. At the end of the journey the passengers declared the children wonderfully well-behaved, and wished they might always travel with such happy little people. The fact was, the children were ordinary children, but their hours had been so pleasantly occupied there had been no opportunity for becoming weary and then disagreeable.

ADVERTISING is not, as many suppose, an outcome of modern necessity, but is a very ancient practice; and the British Museum possesses a collection of old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates. The Egyptians were great advertisers. Papyrus leaves over three thousand years old have been found at Thebes, describing runaway slaves, and offering a reward for their capture—poor wretches; and at Pompeii ancient advertisements have been deciphered on the walls. So perhaps, after all, the inhabitants of old Athens and Rome and many other ancient cities had to deplore the desecration of their fine buildings and places as much as we do at the present day.

Our Fashion Letter.

When we see the discomfort that it causes many persons to wear mourning garments when death invades their households, the absolute despair almost into which it plunges them, we could heartily wish in this department, as well as in others, "Fashion would modify her mandates. We will not repeat what all the world knows: that mourning for a husband is worn for two years, for a parent eighten months or a year, etc."

We purpose to give only a few special instructions concerning the details of toilette. The Victoria band, in white crepe, which has been worn only by widows is now admissable for all deep mourning. Some coquettish persons having found that the hat of black crepe is very trying even to the finest complexion, have adopted this band of white crepe which softens the plainest face and improves the harshest complexion.

It is indeed a fancy which has caused this white crepe to be made a veritable garniture, and prolonged into strings knotted under the chin. This style, however, we seriously advise our readers not to adopt. The long, full veil that some widows wear covering the face, is now almost universally abandoned. It is worn at the funeral service and during the first weeks of mourning, then replaced by the veil of tulle edged with crepe, the large veil being draped on the back of the hat.

The shawl also, at the end of three or six weeks is replaced by a long garment, cape or redingote, in black wool trimmed with crepe. And the diamonds! There was a time when they remained resting in their luxurious, velvet lined cases for eighteen months or two years, the full period of deep mourning. To-day, a widow is permitted to wear her ear-rings at the close of the first year of mourning. But, although there is a change in many things, it is better for each one to follow his own inclinations, and if deep mourning is desired not to trouble himself about what others may do. If, on the contrary mourning is worn out of deference to the wishes of others, without any deep feeling of grief, it will be well to observe others and to adopt the styles which present usage permits.

We have nothing new to say about deep mourning, as on this subject the houses dealing specially in mourning garments always give full instructions; therefore it seems more profitable to our readers to give some types of half mourning toilettes which may be used for colors as well as for black.

One of these beautiful toilettes is made of *faille veloutine*, very long, trimmed on the bottom of the skirt with a deep band of black velvet studded with steel. The corsage of the same faille is trimmed with a *bolero* front in black passementerie. A girdle of black velvet comes from beneath the bolero and is fastened with a silver buckle. The plastron of velvet is studded with steel and draped with Ophelie China crepe. Deep wrist bands of velvet embroidered with steel nails finish the puffed sleeves.

The hat worn with this toilette is of black mohair braid, faced with dotted tulle and trimmed with a cluster of white narcissus and velvet pansies. All the hats, or almost all, are transparent, in mohair, with bands of lace work or else of lace like rice straw.

Velvet is no longer used as a facing, but plain or dotted tulle which does not deprive the hat of its brightness or transparency.

Many capotes without crowns are ornamented in the back with a Theodora concealed comb. Sometimes it is made of fine flowers closely set together as violets, forget-me-nots or primroses; sometimes it is of cut jet or an embroidery of steel or gold. A charming model is of polished uncut jet with sprays of jet on the sides reaching toward the front, and fine ferns of black or green velvet; in front is a knot of green velvet ribbon, or of black satin if it is for a mourning toilette.

The prettiest capote for half-mourning that we have seen, is in black tulle without any other garniture than a serpent of jet-coiling his ring around the front, the tail resting on the back. After having made a double circuit, the head, with a pointed sting and two brilliant eyes, is raised menancingly in front.

We will finish by describing two typical novelties; one a jacket whose originality is not concealed in its form. It is made of French blue-cloth, double breasted; the sleeves, the collar of black velvet, and the wooden buttons—all partake of the style—masculine. There is nothing prettier than this jacket for a traveling garment or a morning wrap. The other novelty consists of a large hat of fancy, black straw trimmed with sapphire velvet, mignonette and violets. The large *Bebe* veil which is worn with this hat, is of tulle *point d'esprit* and covers the edge of the hat, falling in front below the shoulders and having the ends knotted at the back of the hat.

After the materials for half-mourning, that is to say the lustreless and plain wools, comes the choice between a number of novelties, each prettier than the other. The transparent veilings, sometimes plain, sometimes embroidered, with large lozenges are striped in a hundred styles. This veiling is lighter than grenadine and has that charm of elegance which causes it to be adopted by women of taste. It is *de rigeur*, correct, with a slight mark of distinction which satisfies the most austere, and charms the most coquettish. The large squares so much in favor display their silky rays upon these new veilings.

Of these, the most beautiful is a *crepon* veiling quite plain, flexible and soft, and of rare elegance.

FELICIE LESLIE.

—Bergan has given the Dwyer Bros. second call on his services for the season.

—August Belmont's Prince Roya pulled up lame at Sheepshead Bay recently.

—Ontario, the great jumping horse, will be given an opportunity to beat his record.

—Loretta F. (2.18¼) has a foal sired by W. H. Cassidy; he by George Wilkes.

—James Goodley, of Linwood, rejoices over a colt dropped by his sorrel mare, Maud O'Neill.

HORSE NOTES.

—Riding is becoming the fad at New York city, where about sixty riding clubs have been formed.

—Budd Dobie has purchased the b. m. Lady Bullion, record, 2.28¼, for $15,000 from R. Klugman.

—Frank Bower's mare Maggie B. won a very creditable race at Belmont Course. Her mark is now 2.20.

—Come-to-Taw is not fulfilling expectations. He trains well, but does not run as he should in his races.

—Hamilton may ride Tenny in the Tobogan slide handicap to-morrow if McLaughlin cannot get weight.

—Wilton Greenway has sold his brown mare Maud, 2.27½, by Othello to the Hubinger Bros., of New Haven, Conn., for $2800.

—The Covington pool-rooms were closed by municipal ordinance a few days ago, and it is said, they will not reopen in future.

—H. H. Owsley, Midway, Ky., has sold for $5000 to O. O. West, Jr., Louisville, the bay filly Kate Malone, 4, by imported Glengarry.

—Isaac Fleming is said to have driven Aubine and Lady Wellington a mile in 2.18¾ at Dundee Park, Paterson, N. J., recently.

—Elite, the eleventh foal of Green Mountain Maid, owned at Woodburn, will be trained this season, as she proved barren in the spring.

—T. C. Anglin has bought of W. H. Force, Jr., of Flemington, N. J., the b. f., Stella F, 2 by Wilkes Boy, dam Mary Force by Happy Medium.

—Bill Letcher, the Latona Derby winner, is a medium-sized colt, by Longfellow, dam Ida Lewis, and is owned by W. R. Letcher, of Richmond, Ky.

—The Association of Western Bookmakers has secured the betting privileges at Louisville for the fall meeting. The sum paid for the spring and fall privileges was $30,000.

—Mary Lynn, by Messenger Chief, out of the dam of Prince Wilkes, has foaled a handsome filly colt by Red Wilkes. The mare and filly are the property of Mock Brothers, of Kentucky.

—At the last meeting of the American Trotting Association the record of the chestnut mare Laurabel was changed from 2.27 to 2.27¼, and that of the chestnut gelding Baldwin from 2.34 to 2.34¼.

—James Pettet recently shipped the pacer Jewett, record, 2.14, and the b. g. Honest George, record 2.27¼, by Albert to Derby, Conn., where they are entered. Pettet says that Jewett is in first-class shape.

—R. Liddie has sold, through Captain James M. Nelson to Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston, S. C., for saddle purposes, the dark chestnut gelding Clatter, foaled 1882, by Lisbon, dam Clarina, by Australian.

—It is said that a new feature will be added to the appointments at Morris Park in the shape of a bulletin board giving the stock quotations, results of baseball matches and racing at different points, for the benefit of people attending the races.

—A motion to have dissolved the injunction restraining the Board of Review for investigating the Alcryon-Nelson race, will be argued at Buffalo in June by Mr. Hoyt, the leading counsel of the National Trotting Association.

—The great spring meeting of the New York Jockey Club will begin May 30, at its magnificent race-course, Morris Park, located among the picturesque hills of Westchester, less than a mile beyond the corporate limits of New York city.

—Dollikins, in the Scoggan string, does not fulfill the promise of her two-year old form. She started four times this season and was beaten every time. Lady Washington has already won four stakes. She is by Miser, and so is English Lady.

—Speaking of the statement that Emperor of Norfolk was to be brought here later in the season, Bob Thomas, his former trainer, said: "I will bet $4000 to $250 that Emperor of Norfolk will never win another public race, and another hundred that he is never shipped out of California to run in one.

—Longshore, the 2-year-old colt, by Longfellow, dam Seashell, broke a blood vessel recently. Longshore was one of the most promising of the Dwyer Brothers' young horses. They thought so highly of the colt that they gave about the highest price they have paid this season for his yearling brother at the recent Kentucky sales.

—The much talked-about racing novelty, the Jack Pot stakes, has proved a flat failure. In the Lexington event there were only three starters, and Huntress won in a big gallop. At Louisville there were only two starters, and the Hanking mare almost walked under the string. The last of the series won at Latonia recently, and Huntress won easily.

—Wisdom, the sire of Surefoot, is a horse that furnishes an argument in favor of in-breeding. His dam, Aline, was by Stockwell, and his sire, Blinkhoolie, was by Stockwell's brother, Rataplan. Surefoot's dam, Miss Foote, is by Orlando, a son of Touchstone, out of Gossamer, by Birdcatcher. Rataplan and Stockwell are grandsons of Birdcatcher.

—Buyers of pools at the local trotting and pacing meetings complain that they often find it difficult to get a chance to invest their money on an apparently good thing owing to the fact that the pool-seller himself has some one outside buying for him. This is altogether wrong, and is an imposition upon the public. The pool-seller gets 3 per cent. of every bet made, and that is enough. When betting privileges are sold by associations it should be distinctly understood that the men who conduct the business should not buy pools themselves, either directly or by agents. A man in the pool box with the betting sheet before him, and the knowledge of how owners and drivers are placing their money, has a big advantage over the ordinary spectator.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 12.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Cleven Dinges left this week for the west and south.

——Chas. Shiffler was here, attending his father's funeral.

——The furniture rooms of Camps are being fitted up and plastered.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Moore have gone to Howard for a visit.

——Will Flory has put an addition to his house at the lower end of town.

——Jacob Harpster turned into soup a twenty pound turtle the other day. It was a big one.

——Former townsman C. F. Harlacher, of Half Moon, was in town Wednesday.

——S. P. Henny, of Potters Mills, gave our sanctum a call and reports things O. K. in that section.

——We will still have ice cream if no ice. Our dealers have the ice cream shipped from other places.

——Postmaster Brisbin has become manager for Witmer's lumber operations in the Seven Mountains.

——Will Furst, son of his honor, Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, graduated from Princeton College last week.

——The candidates have been rather numerous in town of late. All report encouragingly. Some few will get left.

——John Gingrich, formerly of our town, has become manager for Threlman & Christ's lumber operation in Clinton county.

——Peter Hoffer received a car load of farming machinery at this station this week. He is selling quite an amount of it.

——Mrs. Oscar Stover we understand is seriously ill of typhoid fever, and has been confined to her bed for near three weeks.

——Gotlieb Strohmeier has removed his marble yard from around the bank corner up to his lot opposite Reformed church.

——Misses Anna Mingle and Jennie Kreamer returned home on Saturday from Lock Haven after a two weeks' visit in that city.

——Robert Philson, wife and two children, from Berlin, Pa., are visiting at Rev. Fischers and will spend two weeks among us.

——Mine host Brandon, of the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, seems to have quite an interest in this valley, of late, from the frequency of his trips.

——Willis Weber has quit his job in the foundry and started a wagon making shop of his own on church st. Willis is a good workman and can run out a fine job.

— D. K. Geiss is announced as a candidate for recorder. He is a working Democrat, always in the traces and has made some hard pulls for the success of the party.

——Mr. Harvey Miller, of Madisonburg gave the REPORTER a pleasant call Monday. He reports the wheat looking fine down in his section but thinks the hay yield will not be comparatively large.

——Many oats fields in our county, and all over the state, show damage done by rust, which has blighted one-fourth and one-third of the plants in many of the fields—in fact no fields seem to be free from the blight.

——S. Woods Caldwell, of the Irvin House, Lock Haven, is a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer of Clinton county. Mr. Caldwell is a nice man and one who is worthy and capable in every respect and, if the office is to be occupied by a democrat, there is not another man in that party in Clinton county that would fill it more acceptably.

State College Commencement Week.

The Pennsylvania State College at State College, Centre County, has commencement week June 22-26. The program is annexed: Sunday, June 22, 3 p. m.—Baccalaureate address, by the president of the college. Monday June, 23, 8 p. m—Annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Major General O. O. H. Howard, U. S. A. Tuesday, June 24. 10 a. M.—Examination of candidates for admission to college; 8 p. m.—Junior oratorical contest. Wednesday, June 25 8.30 a. m.— Annual meeting of the alumni association 9:30 a. m.—Artillery salute; 10 a. m.—Annual meeting of trustees; 12 m.—Alumni dinner (in the Armory); p. m. Meeting (in the Chapel) of delegates and alumni to elect trustees; p. m.—Exhibition drill of State College cadets; 7:30 p. m.—Annual address before the alumni, by the Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; and presentation of the portrait of Dr. Pugh, the first president of the college, by the class of '61—the first graduating class; 9-11 p. m.—Reception by the faculty. Thursday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.—Graduation exercises of the class of '90; commencement address, by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Ex-Lieut Governor of New York. A special train will run from Bellefonte to Lemont at 10:30 Wednesday morning, June 25, on the arrival of train from Lock Haven.

Death of Peter Shiffler.

Peter Shiffler, of this place, died on last Saturday night. Father Shiffler was the oldest person in this vicinity, his age being 82 years 8 months 8 days. He was long a resident of our town, and highly respected as an upright man, quiet, and a regular attendant at church. He was born in Lebanon county, and was the father of a large family, all of his children bearing a good reputation. His wife preceded him to the other side some years ago. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, interment being made in the cemetery at this place, Rev. Davis, of the Evangelical church' officiating.

Five Generations in a Group.

A photograher of Lewisburg exhibits a photograph of a family group recently taken by him, which represents five generations. The oldest person in the party is Mrs. Leah Raidabaugh, formerly of Lancaster county. She is now just 90 years old. The next is her son Adam, and then his son, George P. Riadabaugh. The latter was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Furman. To this couple was born in 1869, a daughter, Elita. In 1888 Elita married Robert Tippet, of Harrisburg. To them was born baby girl, Ruth, now 14 months old. The old lady is still very active, and up to a short time ago took an active part in the household affairs.

Marriage Licenses.

Following is the list of marriage licenses issued during the past week.

Joseph Volosick and Mary Mareskie, both of Snow Shoe.

H. D. Comisel, of Blanchard, Pa., and H. M. Walker, of Milesburg.

John E. Rishel, of Spring Mills, and Fannie E. Meyer, of Coburn.

George M. Walk, and Leona May Price, both of Fowler, Pa.

Chas. W. Watson, of Snow Shoe, and Sarah Bland, of Bellefonte.

Leon Froncois and Juliet Weland, both of Ashcroft, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Joseph Szoroksi and Mary Krizilik, both of Snow Shoe.

The Census.

James Gregg, census enumerator for Potter township, north precinct and Centre Hall borough, is rapidly pushing through his work. He has near completed his report of the township, and in a day or so will commence working the borough. James says he has been treated politely all over, except one place he was soundly cussed, for being inquisitive, but there has not one "refused" to answer some of the more objectionable interrogations.

Worm in the grass.

Our farmers in this section are complaining lately of a worm that has been working on the grass and some think will not have as large hay crop. The worm is under the sod and cuts it loose from the earth, leaving the sod loose and easy to pull up. It works mostly at the roots of the grass, though some report it above ground, and doing devastation above.

Given a Call.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill last Thursday, it voted to give Rev. Baskerville a call to this charge and become their pastor. Rev. Baskerville preached a trial sermon several weeks ago and made a favorable impression upon the people of his ability. Have not heard whether he has accepted or not.

Viewers Appointed.

Simon Harper, John Emerick, Dr. G. W. Hosterman, J. C. Boal, William Wolf, John Spangler, and Michael S. Derstine have been appointed as viewers by the court to assess damages on the straightening of Penn avenue, and made by opening of Hoffer street. They will perform the duties of their office on June 12.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1,60 up.—Boozer Bros.

Local Briefs

——Flynets, any quality and price at Boozer Bros.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1,60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——Ice cream served every Saturday afternoon and evening during the season. G. O. Benner.

——Charley Harpster came home Saturday from Bellefonte on account of sickness but is able to be about again.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——An Osborn Binder, good as new, run part of two years, is offered for sale; apply to James Lingle, Centre Hall. 2 t

——We are informed that the Evangelical college at New Berlin, Union county, will be moved to Milton in the near future.

——William F. Gramley, son of Philip and Mariah Gramley, of Sugar Valley, Pa., died May 23, 1890; aged 33 years and 27 days.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body. Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

——Quite a number of cattle dealers are in this section at present, buying for eastern markets, a car load was shipped Tuesday morning from this station.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——The thunder showers, Thursday and Friday were welcome, they tended to soften the baked surface, and give the corn a chance to get through. Thursday was very warm; Saturday was cool.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——Candidates are on the move, and, judging from the name, must be full of sweetness, and no doubt are candydates. Taffysticks wouldn't be a bad name either, as that means sweetness too.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

— -Andy Long, one of the prominent Republican candidates for commissioner, was in town on Saturday. If Andy should get there, there won't be any Henderson-Decker fooling about the commissioners' office.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——Esq. Herring, of Gregg, was in town on Monday, and called to have his name announced as a candidate for treasurer. He is a first-class man and a lifelong Democrat, so well known to all that we need not add any thing more.

——Lewins is piling up sprin clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state and perfect fits guaranteed.

——Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoover, of Altoona, were the guests of Reuben Spangler. Mr. Hoover is lumber inspector of P. R. R. at that place. Miss Emma Downing, of Bellefonte, sister of Mrs. Spangler, also spent several days in the town as their guest.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——Ira Ellenberger, the crack pitcher of the State College base ball team, has signed a contract with the Lebanon Inter-State Club at a salary of $125 a month. He graduates from the State College this month and will join the Lebanon club July 1. His loss will greatly weaken the college team, but will be a strong addition to the Lebanons, as it will give them one of the best pitchers in the state.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——Tyrone will open up a First National Bank on or about the first of August. The capital stock will be $75,000. Mr. D Shelly Kloss, of Mifflin, will be the cashier. The other officers are J. S. Morrison, president; J. N. Van Valzah, vice president; J. S. Morrison, J. F. Van Valzah, George D. Blair, John A. Crawford, Dr. J. M. Smith, A. A. Stevens, Esq., and J. P. Walton, directors.

— R. D. Cummings, who in his latter years had come to be called "General" died in Philadelphia on the 27th ult. He was one of the best known citizens, hotel keepers and stage-line owners in this section of the state. Away back in the fifties he was the proprietor of the old Pennsylvania House in Bellefonte, and ran stage coaches to Tyrone, Lock Haven, Lewistown and other points. Most of the REPORTER readers well remember Bob Cummings.

Extension of Dining Car Service on the Penn Lines.

In these days of hurry and rapid transit the dining car has become an essential element of every through train. The Pennsylvania Railroad was the pioneer in the East of this branch of the service, and its dining cars have won a well-merited reputation among travelers. In order to better provide for the comfort of its through passengers dining cars will, on and after June 16th, be added to the equipment of all through trains running over the lines west of Pittsburgh between the East and Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. The principal trains on the lines East of Pittsburgh are now equipped with these cars, and their addition to those of the Western territory will greatly enhance the convenience of passengers destined to the three great Western termini.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* of 5 inst, says: William Wallace Allison, eldest living son of ex Judge Allison, of this city, was drowned at Clintondale in Fishing creek, Tuesday, in a most unexpected and peculiar manner. Mr. Allison was in the employ of Dr. Huston and he and the doctor's son, a boy about fourteen years old, were engaged in washing and cleansing each a buggy. The creek crosses the doctor's lot close by his stable and was quite convenient for the purpose. Young Huston concluded he would take his buggy out into stream, where he could give it a thorough drenching, but Mr. Allison use a bucket near the bank. In a brief period he was missed and for the time being nobody could tell what had become of him, but he was soon found prostrated face downward in about two feet of water, quite dead. His father, Judge Allison, tells us that his son was subject to epileptic fits and it is supposed that he was seized with one of thse spells and rendered entirely helpless.

——David Parsons died at Bellefonte Wednesday.

——Merchant Wm. Noll, of Pleasant Gap, was in town Wednesday.

——Boozer Bros. have received a large lot of flynets light and heavy.

——Musical College,—The 38 session opens Monday July 28, for Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental music.—Address, for circular, F. C. Moyer. Freeburg, Pa.

——Huntingdon papers report the sale of "Jamaica Ginger" in that place to be very good—*Daily News*. They say it is pretty good too up near where commissioner Henderson keeps store.

——Judge Bucher is down at Paddy Mt. after Centre county trout. That's all right, Judge, only don't take any more of our 17 inchers along with you.

— A six year old daughter of Andrew Dubbs, living west of town, died on Wednesday morning of brain fever. Interment in the cemetery on Friday morning.

——Furniture will be sold at cost and below at Camp's furniture store, in order to remove goods to have the room repaired. The goods must go and rare bargains are offered, and a good stock to select from. Don't fail to call and inspect ere they are all gone, for you will miss something.

——Lycoming county farmers report that myriads of grain lice are destroying whole fields of wheat and rye. A close inspection shows that this pest is general and that the prospect for the success of the crops is very poor. As high as 150 lice have been counted on a single stalk of wheat. The wheat grains are being entirely consumed, causing the heads to turn white, wither and die. It is feared that the whole crop will not only be seriously injured but ruined, and the farmers are greatly alarmed. The oat crop is also suffering as a result of the recent hot wave, which left the tender grain in a scorched condition. The grain pest is a comparatively new visitor in this county.

——An entire page was recently devoted by the Chicago *Tribune* to a discussion of the remedies for sleeplessness. The doctors were given the place of honor with their remedies, and then it was a kind of free-for-all game to which scores of correspondents contributed. The general opinion was that drugs and all hypnotics were worse than worthless, as they fix habits more pernicious than loss of sleep. The majority believed in getting the blood from the head, either by a brisk walk in the open air, by dumb bell exercises or by rubbing the body with a coarse towel just before getting into bed. Not one thought enough to say that sleeplessness is due more to the frequent use of liquors and the absorption of bad novels than all other causes lumped together. That is about the size of things all the same.

Communion Wine.

Mr. Alfred Speer, the celebrated wine grower of New Jersey preserves the unfermented Juice of the grape for Sacramental use. It has been adopted, and its use sanctioned by the prominent diviness of this country. It is also used by Invalids with remarkably good effect. For sale by druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

State Treasurer Boyer is having the fence around the capitol grounds removed. That is right. There are entirely too many fences, and it would speak better for mankind if no fences at all were needed. There should be no fences between neighbors, the premises would look far better and it would be an indication that peace and good will abide there. Down and away with the fences, we say. They are a nuisance and a great expense to build and keep in repair. Among peaceloving people no fences are needed. It seems to us unchristian to have fences; it looks as though we dare not trust each other and must keep up fences to prevent our neighbor from harming us. It is barbarous to be obliged to have fences to fence each other out. Away with fences among christian people, says the REPORTER.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

Hastings Leads.

In two weeks the republican state convention will meet at Harrisburg. With only about a dozen delegates yet to be chosen, General Hastings has a slight majority of those instructed. Delamater is second, with Montooth and Stone considerably in the rear. The unpledged delegates, who are nearly all firm friends of Senator Quay, seem to hold the key to the situation.

At Doylestown, J. Monroe Shellenberger, the lawyer whose criminal escapades and flight recently caused such a widespread sensation, was sentenced by Judge Yerkes to undergo imprisonment of twenty-two years at hard labor in the Eastern penitentiary. When the judgment was pronounced the prisoner broke down completely and had to be carried from the court room. The scene was exciting in the extreme and one long to be remembered by the crowd which witnessed it.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

OFFICE OF
D. GARMAN & SON,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

To Our Friends:

We are anxious to know the growth of Centre county, and want the opinion of each person before the census figures are made out. If we are not mistaken ten years ago it was 37,000, but now it should go at least 47,000 or greater.

Some are taking the Republican and Democratic vote and multiplying by such and such a figure, but they will all be off.

Everyone has an equal chance. How rediculous it will all be after it is all over to see some of the guesses. Its all for fun and is interesting to hear the remarks while guessing.

We are having slips printed for each customers to fill out to avoid the explanation required. Each customer gets a guess for each purchase made. The more guesses the merrier.

When the figures are known we will send the lucky one the world renowned Edison talking doll, well worth a thousand times the trouble.

Remember when you come to the store be sure to guess. Guess early and often.

Piles of new goods in this week.

GARMANS.

NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF THE FISH Commissioners of Pennsylvania we have put into Sinking Creek from Kerlin's up in Potter township, brook trout, and any person found fishing in these streams for a period of three years from date will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

William Moyer,
P. S. Jordon
Tusseyville, Pa.

100,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK, SUGAR MAPLE, white pine and walnut lumber, boards &c for sale at Tusseyville. W. H. Runkle.

5 jun 4 t

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, MRS. BEULAH Campbell, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby caution anyone against selling her anything on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her. J. T. CAMPBELL.
POTTERS MILLS.

23-3

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct9ly

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY,
Centre Hall,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
21 6t Executor.

Look At This!

The most complete cooking utensil ever invented.

No burned hands, no scalded scars, or disagreeable odor filling the house.

No overflow on the stoves while using these kettles. No cloths needed in handling them. They supply the long felt want. Onions, Kraut, codfish, corned beef or ham can be cooked in them without the bad smell filling the house. Every woman who sees them wants them and the men do not object to paying for them.

GEORGE M. POTTER,
22 Agent for Centre County.

A Big Prize.

If you will pay the REPORTER one year in advance, and send us the name of a new subscriber with $1.50, we will send you and the new name the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph, one year free. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8page weekly paper, contains news from all over the world besides other valuable reading matter. If you wish to have the benefits of this offer, act at once, and get a large paper free, as a premium.